THE
MONTHLY REVIEW,
For MARCH, 1800.

ART. I. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1799. Part II.* 4to. Elmsley.

MATHEMATICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL PAPERS.

Essay on the Resolution of Algebraic Equations: attempting to distinguish particularly the real Principle of every Method, and the true Causes of the Limitations to which it is subject. By Giffin Wilson, *Esq.*

To those who are conversant with the higher branches of algebra, the difficulties attending them are well known. The resolution of equations is confined within very narrow limits. Those of the third degree frequently present an irreducible case; and though biquadratics have, by several methods, been reduced to cubics, no formula exhibiting to the eye the actual resolution of a biquadratic has yet appeared. With respect to others of the fifth degree, and all of a higher class, no mode of general resolution has hitherto been suggested; notwithstanding the united and successive efforts of the most ingenious mathematicians, for several centuries. The object of the elaborate essay before us is an investigation of the true principles on which the resolution of equations of any degree depends; in order to determine with what probability, and by what means, if possible, we may expect that other methods of solution may be devised, or those which have been already adopted may be rendered more perfect.

'With this idea, (says the author) I shall take a concise view of the nature and resolution of equations in general; pointing out the common difficulty, and by what circumstances that difficulty is, in certain cases, lessened or removed; confining myself always to the *principle* of each step, *and a strict analysis of the result*, avoiding all detail of mere operation; and, without pretending to much novelty upon a subject already so beaten, I persuade myself, such an investigation will lead to some conclusions *which have not been remarked*, and which are both curious and important.'

The essay is divided into two chapters, and extends through 39 pages. The reasoning is of so abstruse a nature, and is

illustrated by such a variety of analytical processes, that no abstract or abridgment of it, which would not far exceed our limits, could be intelligible, much less interesting to our readers in general. Those who are accustomed to direct their attention to subjects of this kind will recur to it, when they have opportunity, and they will peruse it with satisfaction and advantage. The author has suggested hints which may be usefully pursued by persons of ability and leisure; and he closes with observing that the proper method of proceeding, in inquiries of this nature, seems to be,

'*Abandoning all projects for the general resolution of equations, to investigate regularly the abstract properties of each separate order or number of quantities, turning them into all shapes, sifting all their combinations, and constructing and examining the equations of different complex functions of them, in order to see if latent peculiarities be not to be traced out in some of them.* Wherever any distinguishing property is found, it will, by the principles here explained, infallibly lead to some method for the degree to which it belongs; and, whoever may be fortunate enough to discover any such property, in five, six, or any higher order of quantities, will have the honour of removing the important and hitherto impenetrable barrier, which has so long obstructed the farther improvement of algebra.'

An Inquiry concerning the Weight ascribed to Heat. By Benjamin *Count of* Rumford, F.R.S. &c.

The experiments recited in this paper were made in the year 1787. They were occasioned by those of Dr. Fordyce, which are recorded in the 75th volume of the Transactions; and from which he concluded that water acquired an increase of weight by being frozen into ice. Having provided the necessary apparatus, which consisted of an excellent balance and two glass bottles, resembling our Florence flasks, made of thin glass, and of the same shape and dimensions, the Count put into one of them a certain quantity of pure distilled water, and into the other an equal weight of weak spirit of wine; and having sealed both the bottles hermetically, he suspended them in the arms of the balance, and placed the apparatus in a large room at the temperature of about 61° of Fahrenheit. When the bottles had been in this situation long enough to have acquired the temperature of the air, he wiped them dry, and brought them to the most exact equilibrium. Having left them in the same situation for about 12 hours, and finding no alteration in their respective weight, he removed them into a room, the air of which was at the temperature of 29°, and left them there for 48 hours. On returning to examine them, he found that the bottle which contained the water very sensibly preponderated, and that the water was frozen into a solid body of ice;

ice; while the spirit of wine in the other bottle manifested no sign of freezing. The result was very different from what the author had expected. When the apparatus was removed into the temperature of 61°, the ice gradually thawed, and the two bottles were restored to their original weight.—The experiment was repeated with the same result.

Having satisfied himself with regard to the accuracy of his balance, the ingenious author resumed his investigations of the increase of weight which fluids have been said to acquire on being congealed. Dr. Fordyce's fact having been corroborated, as he imagined, by his own experiments, he conceived that the increase of weight, which the frozen water had acquired, could be owing only to the loss of the latent heat which a fluid is known to evolve when it congeals; whence he concluded that, if the loss of latent heat added to the weight of one body, it must produce the same effect on another; and, therefore, the augmentation of the quantity of latent heat must, in all bodies, and in all cases, diminish their apparent weights. In order to examine the justness of this conclusion, he provided two bottles similar to those which he had before used, and put into one a determinate quantity of water, and into the other an equal weight of mercury; and, suspending them to the arms of a balance, he brought them to a perfect equilibrium in the temperature of 61°, and then removed them into the temperature of 34°, where they remained 24 hours. During this time, neither of them seemed to have acquired or lost any weight. Hence it appeared, 'that the quantity of heat lost by the water must have been very considerably greater than that lost by the mercury; the specific quantities of latent heat in water and in mercury having been determined to be to each other as 1000 to 33; but this difference in the quantities of heat lost produced no sensible difference in the weights of the fluids in question.' This experiment confirmed his suspicion that the apparent augmentation of the weight of the water, on being frozen, arose from some accidental cause.—In the farther investigation of this matter, he provided three bottles, resembling those which he had before used; into the first, he put a certain quantity of water, and a small thermometer; into the second, he put a like weight of spirit of wine, with a similar thermometer; and into the third, he put an equal weight of mercury. These bottles were hermetically sealed, and placed in a room of which the constant temperature for 24 hours was 61°; and the contents of the two first-mentioned bottles appearing, by their inclosed thermometers, to be exactly at the same temperature, they were carefully wiped, and suffered to remain 2 hours longer; they were then all weighed, and

brought to the most exact equilibrium. They were afterward removed into a room of the temperature of 30°, where they remained during 48 hours. The two first-mentioned bottles, A and B, were suspended to the arms of the balance; and the third bottle, C, was suspended, at an equal height, to the arm of a stand constructed for the purpose, and placed as near as possible to the balance, with a very sensible thermometer suspended by the side of it. At the end of 48 hours, the three thermometers stood at the same point, viz. 29° Fahrenheit; and the bottles A and B remained in the most perfect equilibrium. The thermometer in the bottle A was inclosed in a solid cake of ice. The whole apparatus was then removed into a warm room, where it remained till the ice in the bottle A was thawed, and the three bottles had acquired the exact temperature of the surrounding air; and in this situation their weights remained unaltered.

This experiment was repeated several times, with the same result; 'the water, *in no instance*, appearing to gain, or to lose, the least weight, upon being frozen, or upon being thawed; neither were the relative weights of the fluids in either of the other bottles in the least changed, by the various degrees of heat, and of cold, to which they were exposed.'—The ingenious author takes his leave of this subject, with expressing his full conviction that,

'If heat be in fact a *substance*; or matter—a fluid *sui generis*, as has been supposed—which, passing from one body to another, and being accumulated, is the immediate cause of the phenomena we observe in heated bodies, (of which, however, I cannot help entertaining doubts,) it must be something so infinitely rare, even in its most condensed state, as to baffle all our attempts to discover its gravity: And, if the opinion which has been adopted by many of our ablest philosophers, that heat is nothing more than an intestine vibratory motion of the constituent parts of heated bodies, should be well founded, it is clear that the weights of bodies can in no wise be affected by such motion.'

By the experiments recited in this paper, the author seems to have clearly proved, that

'A quantity of heat equal to that which 4214 grains (or about $9\frac{3}{4}$ oz.) of gold would require to heat it from the temperature of freezing water to be *red hot*, has no sensible effect upon a balance capable of indicating so small a variation of weight as that of $\frac{1}{100000}$ of the body in question; and if the weight of gold is neither augmented nor lessened by *one millionth part*, upon being heated from the point of *freezing water*, to that of a *bright red heat*, I think we may very safely conclude, that ALL ATTEMPTS TO DISCOVER ANY EFFECT OF HEAT UPON THE APPARENT WEIGHTS OF BODIES WILL BE FRUITLESS.'

Natural History.

Experiments to determine the Quantity of tanning Principle and gallic Acid contained in the Bark of various Trees. *By* George Biggin, *Esq.*

In the prosecution of these experiments, the author prepared a test for the tanning principle, by dissolving an ounce of common glue in two pounds of boiling water; and another for the gallic acid by a saturated solution of the sulphate of iron. He then saturated a strong infusion of bark, the method of making which he describes, with the solution of glue; so that the whole of the tanning principle was separated by precipitation. The precipitate, thus obtained, is a substance formed by the chemical union of the matter of skin with the tanning principle; or, in other words, a powder of leather. He also added a given quantity of water to the bark which had been deprived of its tanning principle by the process for obtaining the infusion, and he thus procured a strong infusion of the gallic acid. This latter infusion, in a pure state, affords little indication of the presence of the tanning principle, when tried by the test of the solution of glue: but, with the solution of sulphate of iron, it gives a strong black colour, the density of which corresponds to the quality of the bark.

Having established these tests, and the mode of applying them, the author's next object was to make a similar infusion of any bark, or vegetable substance, and to pay a strict attention to the specific gravity of the infusion, the quantity of precipitate of leather, and the density of colour produced by given quantities of one or the other test; and he thus obtained a comparative statement of the respective powers of any kind of bark, or vegetable substance, which he wished to examine. He has annexed a table, denominated the *Scale of Barks*, which exhibits the gallic acid and tanning principle, contained in twenty different barks; and which serves to determine their respective commercial utility, by comparing the quantity of tanning principle and price with those of oak-bark. As the gallic acid does not seem to combine with the matter of skin, and as its astringency will corrugate the surface, the author apprehends that, in the process of tanning, it is not only useless but detrimental.

An Account of some Experiments on the Fecundation of Vegetables. *In a Letter from* Thomas Andrew Knight, *Esq.*

The principal object of Mr. Knight, in these experiments, was to obtain new and improved varieties of the apple, in order to supply the place of those which became diseased and unproductive, by having been cultivated beyond the period assigned

by nature to their existence. As it would require several years to ascertain the success or failure of the process for this purpose, he began with investigating its effects on annual plants. The common pea seemed, for several reasons, to be well adapted to the design. Having in his garden a kind of pea which had ceased to be productive, Mr. K. opened a dozen of its immature blossoms; and destroying the male parts without injuring the female, he introduced the farina of a very large and luxuriant gray pea into one half of the blossoms as soon as they appeared mature, and left the other half as they were. The seeds of the latter gradually withered; whereas those of the other pods attained maturity; and, in the succeeding spring, the plants produced by them were exceedingly luxuriant, and the colour of their leaves and stems indicated that they had all exchanged their whiteness for the colour of the male parent. By introducing the farina of another white variety, this colour was discharged, and a numerous variety of new kinds was produced; many of which were in size, and in every other respect, much superior to the original white kind.

The dissimilarity, observed in the produce of different kinds of farina, pointed out an easy method of ascertaining whether superfœtation, the existence of which has been admitted among animals, could also take place in the vegetable world: 'For, as the offspring of a white pea is always white, unless the farina of a coloured kind be introduced into the blossom, and, as the colour of the gray one is always transferred to its offspring, though the female be white, it readily occurred to me, (says Mr. K.) that if the farina of both were mingled, or applied at the same moment, the offspring of each could be easily distinguished.'

The author's experiments were not sufficient to decide this question: but another kind of superfœtation, applying the term to a process in which one seed appears to have been the offspring of two males, very frequently occurred. Mr. Knight found that, by introducing the farina of the largest and most luxuriant kinds into the blossoms of the most diminutive, and by reversing this process, the powers of the male and female, in their effects on the offspring, are exactly equal.

'The vigour of the growth, (says Mr. K.) the size of the seeds produced, and the season of maturity, were the same, though the one was a very early, and the other a late variety. I had in this experiment, a striking instance of the stimulative effects of crossing the breeds; for the smallest variety, whose height rarely exceeded two feet, was increased to six feet; whilst the height of the large and luxuriant kind was very little diminished. By this process, it is evident, that any number of new varieties may be obtained;

and it is highly probable that many of these will be found better calculated to correct the defects of different soils and situations, than any we have at present; for, I imagine that all we now possess have in a great measure, been the produce of accident; and it will rarely happen, in this or any other case, that accident has done all that art will be found able to accomplish.'

Mr. Knight's success, in producing improved varieties of the pea, induced him to make some similar experiments on wheat: but these did not answer his expectations. One extraordinary circumstance occurred in the course of these inquiries; viz. that, 'in the years 1795 and 1796, when almost the whole crop of corn in the island was blighted, the varieties thus obtained, and these only, escaped, in this neighbourhood, though sown in different soils and situations.'

The author's success with the apple, as far as he has been enabled to judge, has been equal to his hopes; and he has also obtained the same favourable result from similar experiments on the grape. All his experiments on this and other plants evinced, to his full satisfaction, that

'Improved varieties of every fruit and esculent plant may be obtained by this process, and that nature intended that a sexual intercourse should take place between neighbouring plants of the same species. The probability of this will be apparent, when we take a view of the variety of methods which nature has taken to disperse the farina, even of those plants in which it has placed the male and female parts within the same empalement.'

At the close of this paper, Mr. Knight recommends a greater attention to the melioration of the most valuable esculent plants.

'The improvement of animals is attended with much expence, and the improved kinds necessarily extend themselves very slowly; but a single bushel of improved wheat or peas may in ten years be made to afford seed enough to supply the whole island; and a single apple, or other fruit-tree, may within the same time be extended to every garden in it.'

On different sorts of Lime used in Agriculture. *By* Smithson Tennant, *Esq.*

Having been informed that, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, two kinds of lime were used as manure, which produced very different effects, Mr. Tennant determined to investigate their nature, and the peculiar properties which they were observed to possess. One kind was used sparingly, because a large proportion of it, instead of increasing, diminished the fertility of the soil: but a large quantity of the other kind was never found injurious; and the spots which were covered with it, instead of becoming barren, which was the effect

of the former sort, were remarkably fertile. On examining the composition of that kind of lime which was most beneficial, it was found to consist entirely of calcareous earth. By an exposure to the air for about three months, it absorbed four-fifths of the fixed air required to saturate it. The other sort contained three parts of pure calcareous earth, and two of magnesia; and the quantity of fixed air, which it had absorbed in the time above-mentioned, was only 42 hundredths of that combined with it before it was burnt. As it was probable that the magnesia contained in this lime was the cause of its peculiar properties, Mr. T. pursued a course of experiments, with a view of determining the effects of that substance on the growth of vegetables; and it was found, in many varied trials, which we cannot specify, to be injurious. He adds that, in countries in which the magnesian lime is employed, the barrenness of any spot, on which a heap of it has been laid, continues for many years.

Magnesian limestone may be easily distinguished from that which is purely calcareous, by the slowness of its solution in acids; and hence it is suspected that the kind of marble, which is called Dolomite, (from M. Dolomieu, who first remarked its peculiarity in dissolving slowly,) might be of similar composition. The crystallized structure of magnesian limestone seems to shew that it has been formed by the chemical combination of the two earths, and its difficulty of solution may be owing to the mutual attraction of the different parts which compose it. This substance abounds in various parts of England. It extends for 30 or 40 miles from the S. W. of Workesop in Nottinghamshire, to the vicinity of Ferry-bridge in Yorkshire; and there is a quarry of it near Sherburn. The lime mentioned by Mr. Marshall, (in his view of the agriculture of the Midland counties,) which is made at Breedon near Derby, and which, when used in large quantities, is destructive to vegetables, contains the same proportion of magnesia with that already described. It is common in Northumberland, and is probably that species of lime which the farmers call *hot*, by way of distinction from the other sort, which is denominated *mild*. These two kinds are contiguous to each other at Matlock; the rocks on the side of the river, where the houses are built, being magnesian, and the others calcareous. Mr. Tennant has annexed a table, exhibiting the results of several experiments on different substances, with a particular view of estimating the quantities of magnesia and of lime, &c. contained in them.

Observations on the different Species of Asiatic Elephants, and their Mode of Dentition. *By* John Corse, *Esq.*

The

The Asiatic Elephants are divided by the natives of Bengal into two casts, without any regard to the appearance, shape, or size of the tusks in the male, as these circumstances serve merely to characterize some varieties in the species.

'The *koomareah* (which gives denomination to one cast) is a deep-bodied, strong, compact elephant, with a large trunk, legs short, but thick in proportion to the size of the animal. The *merghee* cast, when full grown, is generally taller than the former, but has not so compact a form, nor is he so strong, or so capable of bearing fatigue; his legs are long, he travels fast, has a lighter body, and his trunk is both short and slender, in proportion to his height. A large trunk is always esteemed a great beauty in an elephant; so that the *koomareah* is preferred, not only for this, but for its superior strength, by which it can undergo greater fatigue, and carry heavier loads than the *merghee*. As there appears, however, no predilection in any of these elephants to have connection with his own particular kind, from an indiscriminate intercourse several varieties are produced, partaking of the qualities of their respective progenitors. This mixed breed is in greater or less estimation, in proportion as it partakes of the qualities of the *koomareah*, or *merghee* cast.'

A breed from these two casts is called *Sunkareah*; and there are several other varieties, which are generally to be found in the same herd: but crossing the breed renders it difficult for the hunters to ascertain the variety. The torrid zone appears to be the natural clime of elephants, and the most favourable for producing the largest and hardiest sort: when this animal migrates beyond the tropics, the species degenerates.

The tusks of the male elephant, which are generally larger and project farther than those of the female, are fixed very deep in the upper jaw; and the root, or upper part, which is hollow and filled with a core, goes as high as the insertion of the trunk, round the margin of the nasal opening to the throat; which opening is just below the protuberance of the forehead; and through this the elephant breathes, and by means of it sucks up water into his trunk.—Though the African elephant is smaller than the Asiatic, yet the largest tusks generally come from Africa; and they are judged by the ivory-dealers in London to be of a better texture, and less liable to turn yellow after having been manufactured. This, says the present writer, is probably owing to the tusks having lain longer in Africa, before they were imported, than those which are brought from Asia; to which another circumstance may be added, that the intense heat of a vertical sun will undoubtedly render the ivory firmer and harder, if the tusks happen to lie on the scorching sand, or in any other dry situation.—Mr. Corse observes that 'the increase of the tusk arises from circular layers of ivory, applied

applied internally, from the cone on which they are formed, similar to what happens in the growth of the horns of some other animals.—If the period in which one of these circular layers is completed could be ascertained, this might lead us to fix, with tolerable precision, the age of an elephant, by counting the circles in each tusk.'

The principal subject of the paper before us is the dentition of the elephant; and it contains many curious observations, that are the result of an attentive and accurate examination, illustrated by a variety of suitable engravings. We cannot pursue the author's minute and circumstantial detail, in describing the progressive growth and regular succession of the grinders of this animal, for it has no incisive or cutting teeth: nor can we recount the different periods necessary for their formation. It appears from the whole, that

'The formation of the teeth and mode of dentition, in the elephant, have but little analogy with those of any other quadruped; nature having, by a peculiar and wonderful contrivance, and in the most convenient manner, supplied this animal with a regular succession of teeth, until he attains a very advanced period of life: an advantage which, as far as we know, no other quadruped possesses.'

Some Observations on the Structure of the Teeth of graminivorous Quadrupeds: particularly those of the Elephant and Sus Æthiopicus. *By* Everard Home, *Esq.*

In this continuation of the subject of the preceding paper, Mr. Home explains the structure of the elephant's teeth, and takes occasion to point out the general principle on which all teeth are formed, that have the enamel intermixed with the substance of the teeth; a subject which has not hitherto been investigated. He begins with observing, that

'The teeth of carnivorous animals are formed from a vascular pulp, of the same shape with the future tooth, upon the external surface of which the substance of the tooth begins to grow, and increases till it is completely formed. This pulp is inclosed by a capsule, the cavity of which, while the tooth is growing, is filled with a viscid fluid, similar to the synovia of joints; and this fluid, by the absorption of the thinner parts, becomes inspissated to a proper state for crystallization, so as to form the enamel, which adheres to the surface of the tooth. Teeth formed in this way, are composed of two parts, of dissimilar texture: one, the enamel, which is striated; the other the substance of the tooth, which is laminated, like ivory, being more compact than common bone, and less so than the enamel; but differing from both in the mode of its formation.'

'The tusks of the elephant are formed upon a pulp, similar to teeth: but the teeth of this animal differ from those just described in being composed of a great many flattened oval processes; these, while growing,

ing, are detached; but, when completely formed, their bases unite together, and make the body of the tooth, to which the fangs are afterwards added; and, as the fangs are lengthened, the tooth rises in the jaw. This is what may be considered as the tooth itself, being composed of the same materials as the teeth of carnivorous animals; but, in addition, there is another substance, which unites all the processes together, laterally, into one mass: this is softer than the substance of the tooth, and, upon examination, proves to be similar, in its texture and formation, to common bone.'

The circumstances, which led the author to that view of the subject which he has here stated, are particularly explained; and the explanation is aided by a number of engravings. In the drawings, he has represented the ligamentous substance of the elephant's tooth, with its projecting membranes, and the vascular pulps; together with the mode in which the ossification takes place in the one, and the formation of the substance of the tooth in the other. This structure, he observes, is not peculiar to the elephant, but common to the teeth of all animals whose food requires to be ground, or much bruised, before it is swallowed.

As the complex tooth of the elephant is compiled of three different structures, each of which has a peculiar process for its formation, Mr. Home was hence led to an investigation whether the materials themselves were different, or only differently arranged. Mr. Hatchett aided the author in this inquiry by a series of experiments, which are here stated, with the conclusions deduced from them. Mr. Hatchett considers lime and phosphoric acid as the essentially constituent principles of the three different structures. The mixture of bony matter with the enamel, and with the substance of the tooth, is common to all graminivorous quadrupeds: 'but the whole number of grinding teeth belonging to each side of the jaw being confined in a case of bone, so as to form one large grinding surface, and the teeth being pushed forward from behind, instead of a second set being formed immediately under the fangs of the first, as in other animals, are peculiarities not met with in any teeth hitherto described, except those of the elephant.' The author, however, in the course of his inquiries, has discovered the same peculiarities in the teeth of the *Sus Æthiopicus*; which he has described, and exhibited in corresponding figures. From the several circumstances here recited, he infers that this animal, in a natural state, (which is allied to the elephant in the structure of its tusks, the mode of formation of the grinding teeth, and the manner in which they succeed one another, and which differs from other species of the same genus,) is supplied with a different kind of food from that of other

other hogs, and is an animal of greater longevity. He has extended his inquiry into the structure of the teeth of other quadrupeds, such as the horse, cow, and sheep, as well as the hippopotamus and rhinoceros; and he has furnished the physiologist with many curious facts and observations, which serve to improve this branch of comparative anatomy.

Experiments and Observations on Shell and Bone. *By* Charles Hatchett, *Esq.*

The first series of experiments here recited consists of those which were made on the shells of marine animals. They were immersed in acetous acid, or nitric acid diluted; and the solution was always made without heat. The carbonate of lime was precipitated by carbonate of ammoniac, or of potash; and phosphate of lime (if present previously) was precipitated by pure or caustic ammoniac. If any other phosphate, like that of soda, was suspected, it was discovered by solution of acetite of lead. Bones and teeth were also subjected to the action of the acetous, or diluted nitric and muriatic acid. The dissolved portion was examined by the above mentioned precipitants; and, when it was practicable, the phosphoric acid was also separated by nitric or sulphuric acid.

Mr. H. has distributed marine shells into two general classes; viz. those which have a porcellaneous aspect, with an enamelled surface, and, when broken, are often in a slight degree of a fibrous texture; and others, which have generally, if not always, a strong epidermis, under which is the shell, principally or entirely composed of the substance called *nacre*, or mother of pearl. The porcellaneous shells appeared, after many experiments, to consist of carbonate of lime, cemented by a very small portion of animal gluten.—Those of the second description were found not to differ from the former, 'except by a smaller proportion of carbonate of lime; which, instead of being simply cemented by animal gluten, is intermixed with, and serves to harden, a membranaceous or cartilaginous substance; and this substance, even when deprived of the carbonate of lime, still retains the figure of the shell.'

Mr. Hatchett proceeded to examine the covering substance of crustaceous marine animals, such as the crab, lobster, prawn, and crayfish; and he concludes that

'Phosphate of lime, mingled with the carbonate, is a chemical characteristic which distinguishes the crustaceous from the testaceous substances; and that the principal difference in the qualities of each, when complete, is caused by the proportion of the hardening substances, relative to the gluten by which they are cemented; or by the abundance and consistency of the gelatinous, membranaceous, or carti-

cartilaginous substance, in and on which, the carbonate of lime, or the mixture of carbonate and phosphate of lime, has been secreted and deposited.'

He is hence led to approve the conduct of Linné in not classing the Echini among the testaceous animals. The kind of substance above described approximates to the nature of bone; which has been proved by Mr. Gahn and others principally to consist, as far as the ossifying substance is concerned, of phosphate of lime.—'The bones of fish, such as those of the salmon, mackerel, brill, and skate, afforded phosphate of lime; and the only difference was, that the bones of these fish appeared in general to contain more of the cartilaginous substance, relative to the phosphate of lime, than is commonly found in the bones of quadrupeds.'

It appeared, also, from other experiments, that, though the principal effects, during ossification, are produced by phosphate of lime, yet there is not only some sulphate, but also some carbonate of lime, which enters into the composition of bones; and the author adds that, 'as the carbonate of lime exceeds in quantity the phosphate of lime in crustaceous marine animals, and in the egg-shells of birds, so in bones it is *vice versa*.'

Mr. Hatchett has remarked a striking resemblance, in several particulars, between the enamel of teeth and the porcellaneous shells. The only essential difference seems to be that the latter consists of carbonate of lime, and the former of phosphate of lime, each of them being cemented by a small portion of gluten. He has also observed a great similarity in shells composed of mother of pearl, to the substance of teeth and bone.

'As porcellaneous shell (he says) principally differs from mother of pearl, only by a relative proportion between the carbonate of lime and the gluten or membrane, in like manner, the enamel appears only to be different from tooth or bone, by being destitute of cartilage, and by being principally formed of phosphate of lime, cemented by gluten.'—'This difference in the latter case seems to explain why the bones and teeth of animals fed on madder become red, when, at the same time, the like colour is not communicated to the enamel; for it appears probable, that the cartilages, which form the original structure of the teeth and bones, become the channels by which the tinging principle is communicated and diffused.'

From other experiments, not particularly detailed, the author infers that

'Membranes and cartilages (whether destined to become bones by a natural process, as in young animals, or whether they become such by morbid ossification, as often happens in those which are aged,) do not contain the ossifying substance, or phosphate of lime, as a constituent

tuent principle.'—'If horns are examined, few I believe will be found to contain phosphate of lime in such a proportion as to be considered an essential ingredient.'—'Fossil bones resemble bones, which, by combustion, have been deprived of their cartilaginous part; for, they retain the figure of the original bone, without being bone in reality, as one of the most essential parts has been taken away.'

By an examination of the fossil bones of Gibraltar, as well as some glossopetræ or shark's teeth, the author found that

'The latter afforded phosphate and carbonate of lime; but the carbonate of lime was visibly owing principally to the matter of the calcareous strata which had inclosed these teeth, and which had insinuated itself into the cavities left by the decomposition of the original cartilaginous substance.'—'Bones, which keep their figure after combustion, resemble charcoal made from vegetables replete with fibre; and cartilaginous bones which lose their shape by the same cause may be compared to succulent plants which are reduced in bulk and shape in a similar manner. From these last experiments, I much question if bodies consisting of phosphate of lime, like bones, have concurred, materially to form strata of limestone or chalk; for it appears to be improbable, that phosphate is converted into carbonate of lime, after these bodies have become extraneous fossils. The destruction or decomposition of the cartilaginous parts of teeth and bones in a fossil state, must have been the work of a very long period of time, unless accelerated by the action of some mineral principle: for, after having, in the usual manner, steeped in muriatic acid the os humeri of a man brought from Hythe in Kent, and said to have been taken from a Saxon tomb, I found the remaining cartilage nearly as complete as that of a recent bone. The difficult destructibility of substances of a somewhat similar nature, appears also from the mining implements formed of horn, which are not unfrequently found in excavations of high antiquity.'

The nature of Mr. Home's paper on the *Dissection of an Hermaphrodite Dog*, which also contains a variety of curious observations on the formation of hermaphrodites in general, will not allow us to give a particular detail of its contents.

The last article in this volume is a *Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts presented to the Royal Society by Sir* William *and Lady* Jones. *By* Charles Wilkins, *Esq.* This catalogue is continued from the Transactions for the year 1798. The volume closes with a list of presents of books and pamphlets, &c. and the index, as usual.

Rev.

ART.

ART. II. *Travels in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides*; undertaken for the Purpose of examining the State of the Arts, the Sciences, Natural History, and Manners, in Great Britain: containing Mineralogical Descriptions of the Country round Newcastle; of the Mountains of Derbyshire; of the Environs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and St. Andrew's; of Inverary, and other Parts of Argyleshire; and of the Cave of Fingal. Translated from the French of B. Faujas Saint-Fond, Member of the National Institute, and Professor of Geology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris. 8vo. 2 Vols. 14s. Boards. Ridgway. 1799.

WITH the name of Faujas de St. Fond, many of our readers have long been acquainted. Those, in particular, who have devoted their attention to philosophical pursuits, will recollect that the labours of this gentleman have frequently called for our notice, in the course of our accounts of scientific *Foreign Publications*. When the flighty fashion of ærostatical expeditions was at its height, M. de St. Fond was among the foremost to investigate the nature and record the attempts at establishing this new mode of travelling *. Finding, however, at length, that the dominion of the air was not yet to be surrendered to mortal man, he has been contented to return to his allegiance to his mother earth; and being convinced that the safest mode of inspecting the affairs of this globe was by moving over its surface, not by regarding them from "the dizzy height" of the third or fourth heaven, he here presents us with an account of some peregrinations performed in the usual modes of conveyance. Whether his observations soar above the usual level of ability may, perhaps, appear from the account which we shall now give of them.

This tour was made in the autumn of 1784; and the reader is informed, in a short preface, that the narrative 'was prepared for the press in the second year of the revolution; but the troubles of that period rendered it necessary to delay its publication.' The travels were undertaken for the purpose of collecting information on many interesting subjects; and the British reader will probably find some additional entertainment in observing the impressions made on an inquisitive and intelligent foreigner, by the various objects which attracted his

* We do not mean that this gentleman was one of the bold adventurers into the aerial regions, for we do not remember that he ever actually ascended in a balloon: but that his attention was particularly bestowed on these machines, and on the voyages made with them, will sufficiently appear by consulting our 69th vol. p. 551, &c. and vol. 71. p. 379.

notice

notice in this country.—The work is divided into chapters; and the subject of the first is London. M. St. Fond commences his remarks with a description of the breakfasts at the house of Sir Joseph Banks, 'the rendezvous of those who cultivate the sciences, where foreigners are always received with politeness and affability.'—'Men of science and letters,' the author remarks, 'become more sociable and more intimately allied, by enjoying, as in this city, a rallying point, presenting the charms of mild society, in conjunction with those pure pleasures which every thing connected with knowlege and instruction always affords.' This is a handsome and just encomium on that well placed hospitality which is so encouraging to the communication of useful knowlege; and which is to be regarded as one among many proofs of that liberal and active patronage of whatever promises utility and public benefit, which so peculiarly distinguishes the character of the President of the Royal Society.

M. St. Fond was presented by Sir Joseph Banks with two ounces of the seed of a species of hemp obtained from China, of a quality superior to the hemp cultivated in Europe. This, on his return to France, he distributed among his most scientific friends; and he relates the success with which it was cultivated in the South of France.

'I wait for peace,' says he, 'to repay my obligations to the English, for it is no more than just to return that which they have so generously lent us. I should have published, a long time ago, the result of these experiments, but have been prevented by the melancholy remembrance which reminded me, that of eleven persons to whom I gave some of the seed from China, and who, with an enthusiasm for the public interest, devoted their whole attention to its cultivation, eight have been dragged to the scaffold, without respect for names signalized by virtue and talents. Buffon was dead—they took his son.'—

Some particulars are mentioned of several well-known characters, to whom the sciences are much indebted, and with whom the author became acquainted in this country; Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Cavallo, Dr. Lettsom, Messrs. Wedgewood, Ramsden, Winch, John Sheldon, &c. Some very curious anecdotes are related of the last named. 'There was,' says the author, 'none of the English gravity about him. I love to meet with such exceptions; but I know that he who is by lively and vigorous conceptions elevated to great undertakings, who labours with ardour, and unites a variety of information to an aptitude and passionate desire for knowing much, cannot have the same uniformity of character, nor act in the same systematic manner with common men.'

M. St.

M. St. Fond does not confine his remarks to objects merely intellectual. We are not disposed, indeed, to deny that there is much good sense in a substantial English dinner; and the author has described two, with much commendation, of which he partook in company with the members of the Royal Society. He bestows a strong eulogy on coffee; which, he observes, Voltaire called *the quintessence of the mind.* 'In France, we commonly drink only one cup of *good* coffee after dinner. In England, it seems to be all one *what kind* they drink, provided they have four or five cup fulls.' He complains of this liquor being rendered 'so disgusting, in a country where it is so necessary for removing melancholy humours.'

The second chapter contains the particulars of a visit to Mr. Herschel at Slough, which gave us much pleasure. It concludes with the following paragraph:

'I remained until day-light in that astonishing observatory, constantly occupied in travelling in the heavens, with a guide whose boundless complaisance was never wearied by my ignorance, and the importunity of my questions. I passed about seven hours there, employed without intermission in observing the stars. That delightful night appeared no more than a dream to me, and seemed to last only a few instants; but the remembrance of it is indelible; and the grateful recollection of the kindness with which Mr. Herschel, and his interesting sister, condescended to receive me, will never be erased from my heart.'

The author afterward visited the gardens at Kew, and the British Museum. He justly prefers the former to any other gardens of the kind which he has ever seen. At the British Museum, he censures the want of arrangement.—Many other curiosities of the capital are noticed.

Towards the end of August, M. St. Fond departed for Scotland, in company with Count Paul Andreani of Milan, Mr. William Thornton, (an American gentleman,) and M. de Mecies.—M. St. Fond was indefatigable in his mineralogical examinations of the country over which he travelled. They stopped some days at Newcastle to view the coal mines and manufactories. The simplicity of the buildings, and the economy observed in the management of these concerns, obtain much commendation. 'It is,' says the author, 'a taste for pomp and grandeur which almost always ruins the manufactories of France, and prevents those new ones which we want, from being established.' Few things attracted more of the notice and admiration of the travellers, than the roads constructed with so much persevering ingenuity for transporting coals from the mines to the water side. 'The great economy produced by these contrivances, enables the English to sell the

coal which they export, at a lower price than it can be afforded from our own mines, in all cases where we have to bring it more than three or four miles by land. Marseilles affords an example in point, where the coal of England is cheaper than the coal from their own mines, of which there are a great number within four or five leagues.' The author relates a conversation between several learned Americans, among whom was Dr. Benjamin Franklin; in which it was maintained that to her coal mines, principally, England is indebted for her wealth and power; the comfort of cheap fuel being so great an encouragement to industry in cold countries. "I have observed," said one, "in several provinces of France, through which I have travelled in winter, that from the want of fuel, the effect of the cold was such, that whole families were compelled to retire to their beds, where they remained in a state of torpor, unable to labour, and consuming in a few days all their little savings."—"That season which is so fatal to the industry of other countries, does not diminish the labour of the English people; and the necessary consequence of a great mass of population, constantly employed in pursuits of commerce and manufactures, is an increase of wealth, equally advantageous to the state and to individuals."

In the road to Edinburgh, and indeed every where throughout his tour, the author has examined and described the internal organization of the country. The hills of Dodmill, and Channel Kirk inn, which abound with many varieties of trapp, he particularly recommends 'to those who consider the materials that enter into the formation of mountains, objects worthy of their attention and inquiries. It would be difficult to find a place more favourable for this study, since here it may be said, Nature displays herself uncovered, and affords the observer an opportunity of tracing the manner in which she rudely sketches or perfects porphyry with a basis of trapp.'

The principal object of M. St. Fond's inquiry, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, appears to have been the grand iron foundery at Carron, which he visited:—but the regulations established at those works did not admit of his obtaining unlimited communications. The travellers then proceeded to Glasgow; and the author has given an account of many volcanic productions observed in the environs of that place. They continued their route by Dumbarton, and along the banks of the beautiful lake Loch-lomond, to Inverary: but, as they were there at the time when the justiciary lords were on the circuit, the travellers would have found very indifferent accommodations, had they not fortunately been provided with letters of introduction to the Duke of Argyle, who was then at Inverary Castle,

Castle, and by whom they were received with great politeness and hospitality. We find a description of the Castle, and of a quarry at the extremity of the park, in which was a bank of porphyry above a bank of limestone. The porphyry was of a reddish ground, and immediately succeeded the vegetable earth.

Here, the customs and pleasures of the table again attracted a share of M. St. Fond's observations; and Inverary Castle afforded good scope for his remarks. He disapproves the English forks and sharp pointed knives, and takes a comparative view of the *table-tactics* of the French and of the English. He compliments us with the praise of dexterity. 'In England, the fork is always held in the left hand, and the knife in the right. The fork holds the meat down, the knife cuts it, and the pieces may be carried to the mouth with either. The motion is quick and precise. The manœuvres at an English dinner are founded upon the same principle as the Prussian discipline.—Not a moment is lost!' 'In France, when the meat is cut in pieces, the knife is laid down on the right side of the plate, and the fork is changed from the left to the right hand, with which it is lifted to the mouth,' &c.—We shall notice one more of the author's remarks on this topic:—'in England, I always found that all classes of people eat a great deal more than the French. I do not know that they are more healthy; indeed, I doubt they are not; but this I know, that Dumoulin, one of the most celebrated physicians of Paris, once told me, that he was never raised in the night to visit any person who had not supped.'—The praise of superior prowess, thus bestowed on us, we receive with great diffidence. We have had the pleasure of seeing some of M. St. Fond's countrymen do very commendable honour to an entertainment, and (to their credit be it added) without imitating us by entering into too nice a disquisition on its merits.—The advice implied in the latter part of the author's remark, many will do well to consider.

Pursuing their journey, at Dalmally, Mr. Patrick Frazer, schoolmaster, 'a modest, well informed man,' undertook to accompany them to the Isle of Staffa. Some antient tombs near Dalmally, seen by the author, form an interesting object of inquiry. He was likewise here informed that monuments of a different kind were to be seen at the house of Mr. Macnab, a locksmith. 'He has in his possession,' said Patrick Fraser, 'a precious manuscript, containing several of the poems of Ossian in the Celtic language. You shall have the pleasure of hearing him sing them; for the carolling of the sublime

verses of this ancient poet has always been a sort of amusement, which the inhabitants of the mountains and of the Hebrides have preserved and transmitted from generation to generation.' They went to the house, but Mr. Macnab was from home; and therefore, as the manuscript was always kept under lock and key, a sight of it could not be obtained. His brother expressed his regret at not being able to shew to them a treasure, of which his family had been in possession for more than four hundred years.

On their arrival at Oban, the author's companions proceeded in small fishing boats for the Isle of Mull, while he waited for a more commodious method of conveyance, and found employment in examining the neighbouring hills. His time here would not have passed unsatisfactorily, if he could have escaped the persecuting complaisance of a highland piper. A pleasant circumstance, however, was the arrival of a British officer, Mr. Macdonald, in his way to the Isle of Sky; who, being informed of the intended expedition to the Isle of Staffa, requested to be of the party. The boat in which they were to proceed being ready, they departed from Oban. On arriving at Torloisk in the Isle of Mull, the author was informed that his friends had embarked early in the morning for Staffa, being encouraged by the favourable appearance of the weather: but, a few hours after their departure, the prospect changed, and the sea became tempestuous. This weather continued all the next day, and occasioned great anxiety. On the third day, however, to the author's great satisfaction, his friends returned; not without having sustained much fatigue, and other inconveniences. The recital of their hardships did not discourage M. St. Fond and Mr. Macdonald; neither was Mr. Thornton prevented, by having experienced them, from joining in the second expedition.

On the next morning, therefore, they set off for the cave of Fingal. This extraordinary cavern has already been so fully described, that we think it unnecessary to dilate on the present account:—but M. St. Fond has given a chapter to the natural history of the Isle of Staffa, accompanied with two picturesque views, executed with great neatness. He says that

'Sir Joseph Banks was the first who gave to the cave of Staffa the name of the Cave of Fingal. I made minute inquiries to know what relation this cave had to the father of Ossian. I was assured the mistake was owing to the name being equivocal. The following is their explanation: The true name of the cave is *An-ua-vine*. *An*, the; *ua*, grotto, cave, cavern; *vine*, melodious. The name of Fingal, in the same language, is spelled and pronounced *fion* in the nominative. But the Earse nouns are declinable, and the genitive is

fine: so that if one wished to express the cave of Fingal in the Erse language, he would write *an-ua-fine.*'—'In this case, the observation of Mr. Troil, on the agreeable sound which he heard issuing from the bottom of the cave, when the water rushed in, is valuable, and comes in support of the true denomination.'

The author relates that, in the northern part of his tour, an universal and implicit belief seemed to prevail of the authenticity of the poems of Ossian. His own opinion is not declared: but he has refrained from giving offence by any appearance of incredulity.—Staffa was at this time inhabited by two families, whose number, men, women, and children, amounted to sixteen. We are informed that it was 'let at the rent of 12 l. sterling; on account, probably, of its fishery, for its territorial value ought to be considered as nothing.'

M. St. Fond and his companions had the advantage of favourable weather, and returned to Torloisk the same evening. In the description of the Isle of Mull, one of the greatest natural curiosities mentioned is a large regular wall of black basaltes near Achnacregs.—

'A vast black rock, perfectly perpendicular, and almost insulated, forced itself upon my attention, which I conjectured might be a basaltic colonade. After walking about a mile, I arrived at the foot of one of the most astonishing productions of volcanic combustion that I ever had an opportunity of observing. It presented the appearance of an antient circus, formed of natural walls of basaltes, rising perpendicularly with so regular a construction, that at first view the spectator cannot avoid thinking it to be the production of human industry and art. But human force, heightened by all the aid of mechanic powers, could never have been capable of elevating such enormous masses. The whole must be regarded as the effect of a vast combustion, which, instead of destroying, has here produced appearances analogous to those of a creative power.'

This 'grand natural monument' is very particularly described.

It is not necessary closely to follow the steps of M. St. Fond on his return. His route was occasionally varied, according to the attractions of different objects of curiosity. At Killin, a small place near Loch Tay, he was unexpectedly accosted by one of his countrymen, M. de Bombelles, who was shortly afterward appointed ambassador to Portugal.—The following paragraph respecting him is of too remarkable a nature not to merit insertion:

'From the course which M. de Bombelles pursued, as well as from a number of military and other charts which he had along with him, I judged that diplomacy and politics were more suitable to his taste than the natural sciences or the arts, and that he was probably charged with some particular mission, very foreign from the object of

my studies. I ought however to do M. de Bombelles' talents and activity the justice to say that he neglected nothing which was in any degree interesting to his country. This I had an opportunity of judging from some ostensible parts of a well written journal, which he communicated to me, at the time, and in which I saw several articles relative to rural economy and commerce.'

Being desirous of obtaining information concerning the pearl fishery of the river Tay, the author hired two fishermen, whose particular employment was searching for pearls.

'They conducted us,' says he*, 'to the river which runs in a very pure stream upon a bottom of sand or pebbles, and they soon brought up several dozens of shells, from three and a half to four inches long, and a little more than two inches broad; their exterior colour was a deep brown inclining a little to green. The upper shell was thick, and of a fine mother of pearl colour within, slightly tinged with rose colour. I regarded this species as belonging to the *mia pictorum* of Linnæus, or at least as very nearly resembling it. The fishers engaged to open these shells in our presence, but stipulated for the reservation of the pearls, if any should be found.'—'I desired them to open the muscles before my fellow travellers, whilst I went to amuse myself with fishing some of them; but they were to inform me when they discovered any pearls. I was soon called, and shewn a very fine pearl, perfectly round and of a good colour. I looked at the shell and the pearl, and then told them that the pearl was not found in the muscle shewed me. The fishers assured me that it was, and my companions confirmed their assertion. I persisted however, and begged them to watch more narrowly the next time. I retired a few steps, and soon after, one exclaimed, we have found another. I went up, and on examining the muscle, pronounced that the pearl had been slipped into the shell. The fishers exhibited the utmost degree of astonishment; for it was clear that I could not have observed their motions. My fellow-travellers, who watched them, had been deceived, so well practised were these men. My art appeared so supernatural, that they confessed the imposition, and frankly shewed us other pearls which they had in reserve for the same purpose. They were anxious to learn my secret, which would save them the pains of opening a vast number of shells to no purpose, for they seldom found above one or two pearls in a week. As they knew no other language than the Erse, I could explain myself only by signs and gestures.'—

'My secret consisted in examining the outside of the muscle, and when neither of the parts had any cavity or perforation, but presented a surface smooth and free from callosities, I could pronounce without apprehension of being deceived, that there was no pearl in such a shell. If, on the contrary, the shell was pierced with augur-worms, and indented by other worms of the same kind, there were always found pearls, or at least the embrions of pearls. This observa-

* In this extract, we have taken the liberty of somewhat compressing the writer's style.

tion

tion was the result of some inquiries in which I had been engaged a long time before, respecting the formation of that beautiful animal product. Buffon introduces the information which I communicated to him upon this subject, in his article upon pearls, page 125, vol. iv. of the *Natural History of Minerals.*'

The author relates some curious experiments by which pearls have been artificially produced.

At Kenmore, inquiries were made concerning an extraordinary flux and reflux of the waters of Loch Tay.—The desire of examining the hill of Kinnoul induced the author to visit Perth in his route. At this place, he sorted and packed up his collection of volcanic substances, and other mineralogical specimens: but the subsequent fate of these things we learn with regret, and we sincerely condole with the author on his loss. He says, that Dr. Swediaur kindly took on himself the charge of sending them to France: but 'this rich collection, the fruit of so much pain and so much pleasure, was lost, as well as the vessel in which it was embarked, on the coast of Dunkirk. The crew with difficulty were saved. I was deprived in a moment of a treasure to which I attached the greater value, because it contained a variety of new objects highly interesting to naturalists.'—'Fortunately, whenever I had leisure, I wrote exact descriptions of the specimens I collected.'

After having visited the University of St. Andrew's, the travellers returned to Edinburgh. At this city, the author became acquainted with some of our most celebrated literary characters; and he has given short accounts of the establishments of the University, of the Royal Society, and of other literary institutions. He returned to London through Manchester, Buxton, Birmingham, Oxford, &c.

From this sketch of their contents, some idea may be formed of these volumes. For ourselves, we confess that we have received entertainment from the perusal of them, if not any very solid instruction.

M. St. Fond travels in good humour; and the style of the narrative is easy as well as animated, and not ill preserved in the translation.—With regard to the large portion of the work which is devoted to mineralogical subjects, we observe an excessive propensity to refer the formation of basalt, trapp, and whinstone, to volcanic eruptions. The author's mind is too much warped by this theory; and his descriptions are often incorrect.

Capt. B....y.

ART. III. *Insecto-Theology:* or, A Demonstration of the Being and Perfections of God, from a Consideration of the Structure and Economy of Insects. Illustrated with a Copper-plate. By M. Lesser; with Notes, by P. Lyonet. 8vo. pp. 450. 6s. Boards. Cadell, jun. and Davies. 1799.

IN the advertisement prefixed to this work, are given the lives of the two authors; or rather one of M. Lyonet, for of M. Lesser nothing is mentioned except the place of his birth, and the date of a publication entitled a *Lithology*.—The life of Lyonet is extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine; and, if we be allowed a critical retrospect, we shall observe that his biographer is not sufficiently sedate and temperate in his encomiums. The elegant and high compliment bestowed by Fontenelle on Leibnitz, "that of many Herculeses antiquity made only one, but of a single Leibnitz we may make many learned men," loses more than half of its grace and propriety when applied to M. Lyonet.

The following are the reasons assigned by the translator for the present work not having before appeared in English:

'That this work has not till now appeared in English is owing probably to the following reasons. When it was first published, the study of insects was little cultivated in Britain; the system of Linnæus, which reduced the chaos into order, was not yet perfected, and our language had not yet formed and adopted a number of words and terms which it was necessary should be current before a translation could be attempted. Even at this day the want of terms is probably the reason why the excellent publications of Reaumur, De Geer, and many others, are still only known in this country in their original language. In this respect the translator of the work now submitted to the public, must likewise throw himself on the indulgence of the reader. For many terms he has been obliged to make use either of the Latin or the French word; but he hopes never except when these words are perfectly well understood, and have become, through use, inoffensive to the English ear. But what no doubt chiefly tended to obstruct the translation of the book into English was, the difficulty of ascertaining the identical insects which the authors mention by local names without sufficient descriptions. It is not a mere knowledge of the languages in which the book was originally written, nor a mere acquaintance with the subject, that can enable a translator to overcome this difficulty. He must have an opportunity of consulting a variety of books, seldom to be met with in private libraries, and some of them rare even in the best public collections in this kingdom. The chief value of the present performance to naturalists will therefore consist in its identifying the greater part of the insects by the Linnæan name, an advantage which they well know how to appreciate.

'It must be mentioned that as the original work was published before the accurate definition of an insect was given by Linnæus, the word

word is used much more loosely than at present. By Lesser all the animals that compose Linnæus's class of Vermes are called insects; and even Lyonet, who defines an insect to be an animal with an external skeleton, gives the same name to snails. The naturalist, accustomed to the strict acceptation of the term, will revolt at this inaccuracy; but it was thought better to retain the expression, than to sacrifice the observations and reflections it serves to introduce.'

Some part of the introduction is employed in proving that which scarcely needs a proof, viz. that the study of insects is a rational occupation. There is, indeed, no part of nature which may not be investigated with improvement and delight: "*Indagatio ipsarum rerum, tum maximarum tum occultissimarum, habet delectationem.*" Although moral and prudential wisdom be the great and prime concern of intelligent beings, there is not wanting time for speculations on nature. The motion of stars, the growth of plants, the organization of animals, the modifications of brute matter, all present themselves as worthy objects of study and contemplation. Each has its peculiar advantages and title to regard: if one study tends to enlarge and elevate our conceptions, another may be better suited to the endowments of life, and to the "bettering of man's estate." Yet there is abroad an opinion, engendered by presumption and ignorance, that those who busy themselves in the knowlege of plants, or of insects, are at best but laborious triflers; philosophers with minds as groveling and minute as the objects of their research. Is astronomy then a sublime science, only because the stars are placed high in the heavens; and is it a proof of a more enlarged understanding, to comprehend the anatomy of an elephant than that of a mouse? Some objections, however, are of such a nature, that to refute them seriously and elaborately is a disgrace; yet the zeal of M. Lesser, not contented with vindicating his favourite study from undeserved neglect, transports him to assign to it a superiority over other pursuits. His arguments on this head cannot deserve more than the praise of ingenuity:

'What would one think of an artist who should be able to reduce all the wheels and movements of a watch into so small a compass, that the whole might be set in a ring like a diamond? One would admire it without doubt; and indeed such a masterpiece would be worthy of admiration, and would be prized far above a watch of the common size. The same thing may be said of animals. The power and wisdom of the Creator seem particularly conspicuous in the formation of the most minute. Can we, then, justly neglect such a call upon our worship and adoration! However small these creatures are, even those which are with difficulty discovered by the aid of the microscope, they have all the parts that are necessary for them; they have all articulations, muscles, and nerves; and all are covered with a skin suited to their condition.

'Galen

'Galen supports with much sound sense the reasoning I here use, and perfectly justifies the conclusion. That great man says, that the smaller things are, the greater is their value, and that workman is the most to be prized, who can make in small compass what others cannot make but in large. He relates to this purpose, the instance of a sculptor of his time who represented, on a ring, the figure of Phaeton in a chariot drawn by four horses. The work was executed with so much delicacy, that the very reins of the horses were to be seen, and although their limbs were not larger than those of a flea, the teeth in their mouths were visible. From this Galen takes occasion to remark the infinite distance between the power of the creature, and that of the Creator, between the wisdom of the Being who formed the flea, and the skill of the sculptor, who had represented horses so very minute.'

To the merely physical philosopher, the notes of M. Lyonet will be more valuable than the text. The author (Lesser) undoubtedly possessed much knowlege, sound sense, and great piety: but his reasonings are not strict and logical. "*Philosophatur laxé et per rationes fluctuantes, quæ non constringunt animum, neque ad assensum impellunt.*" We do not mean to say that fervent piety and sound philosophy are incompatible, but that this author has not exhibited their union.

In p. 28, M. Lesser mentions that, if animals lose a limb, they cannot repair it; M. Lyonet, in a note, mentions as exceptions, that sea-stars, crabs, and lobsters, are able to replace their limbs: 'but (says he) this does not affect Lesser's reasoning, because it is not the star, crab, or lobster that repairs the limb, but *Nature.*' M. Lyonet, with all his great endowments, possessed a share of sophistry; this defence of Lesser is a very lame one; and an error lies somewhere between the two philosophers, of which we cannot easily get rid.

We will give an extract concerning a luminous insect in Surinam:

'*Shine like burning coals.*—Besides the insects which shine in the night, such as the glow worm, &c. there is one found in Surinam which deserves to be known on account of its singularity. According to the description which Mad. Merian gives of it, this animal, in its creeping state, seems to have a form approaching that of our small grasshoppers, but is much larger; like them it has a long proboscis by which it sucks the juice from the flowers of the pomegranate, and this proboscis remains with it all its life. After having quitted one skin, it changes its form, and appears under that of a large green fly like our Cicada. Its flight is then very rapid, and the noise it makes with its wings is like the sound of a cymbal. Although according to the ordinary course of nature, an insect, after having acquired wings, undergoes no farther change, yet this one, by the concurring testimony of the Indians which Mad. Merian says she had in part verified by her own experience, undergoes still a last transformation which renders it luminous, and which then procures it

it the name of the lantern fly. (Fulgora Laternaria Lin.) In this last transformation, besides other inconsiderable changes which happen to its body and wings, there issues, from the forepart of its head, a very long transparent bladder, coloured with reddish and greenish streaks, and which diffuses a light sufficient to enable a person to read pretty small print. This animal, by the description she gives of it, is then about four inches long, and the bladder occupies about a fourth of its whole length. Before Mad. Merian was acquainted with the luminous quality of this insect, the Indians brought her many of them which she shut up in a large box. Being alarmed one night with a singular noise which she heard in the house, she got up, lighted a candle, and went to see what it was. The noise came from the box; she opened it, and immediately there issued a flame, which increased her emotion, and made her throw down the box, whence there was now dispersed a new beam of light, as each animal got out of it. We may believe her fear did not long continue, but soon gave place to admiration, and she immediately set herself to regain animals so extraordinary, which had taken advantage of the fear they had occasioned to make their escape.'

The present work conspicuously displays the piety of the author, and the extensive knowlege of his annotator; and it seems well calculated to answer the end for which the editor designed it.

Wood....e.

ART. IV. *The Credibility of Christianity vindicated,* in answer to Mr. Hume's Objections; in two Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. S. Vince, A. M. F. R. S. Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy. 8vo. 1s. Wingrave, &c.

THE Essay on Miracles, by David Hume, has called forth a great variety of answers in the form of treatises, sermons, &c. and the opinions of the sceptical philosopher have been honored in their refutation by Bishops, Heads of Colleges, Professors, Doctors, &c.* In one point, all Mr. Hume's opponents agree, viz. that his argument against miracles has no stability in truth. Is it not then desirable, instead of so many and differently conducted refutations, to have one that shall be clear, precise, and decisive, to end the controversy?

The present refutation may be so denominated, on principles assumed by its framer: but it is no refutation on those principles by which Hume meant that the question should be judged. In these discourses, the argument is made to depend on new grounds of determination: but, to shew previously that such grounds are proper, and to be admitted, would lead to very intricate and contentious discussion. What is

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* Douglas, Adams, Campbell, Price, &c.

here advanced concerning the moral motives and ends of miracles, the necessity that they should be wrought, and the power of effecting them, Hume would undoubtedly controvert; as must be evident to every one who has read his essays, and his dialogues concerning natural religion.—It may be proper to state, in Mr. Vince's own words, part of the principles on which he grounds his refutation:

'What we mean by the laws of nature, are those laws which are deduced from that series of events, which, by divine appointment, follow each other in the *moral* and *physical* world; the *former* of which we shall here have occasion principally to consider, the present question altogether respecting the *moral* government of God—a consideration which our author has entirely neglected, in his estimation of the credibility of miracles. Examining the question therefore upon this principle, it is manifest, that the extraordinary nature of the fact is no ground for disbelief, provided such a fact, in a *moral* point of view, was, from the condition of man, become necessary; for in that case, the Deity, by dispensing his assistance in proportion to our wants, acted upon the same principle as in his more ordinary operations. For however opposite the *physical* effects may be, if their *moral* tendency be the same, they form a part of the moral law. Now in those actions which are called miracles, the Deity is directed by the same moral principle as in his usual dispensations; and therefore being influenced by the same motive to accomplish the same end, the laws of God's moral government are not violated, such laws being established by the *motives* and the *ends produced*, and not by the *means employed*. To prove therefore the moral laws to be the same in those actions called miraculous, as in common events, it is not the *actions themselves* which are to be considered, but the *principles* by which they were directed, and their *consequences*, for if these be the same, the Deity acts by the same laws. And here, moral analogy will be found to confirm the truth of the miracles recorded in scripture. But as the moral government of God is directed by motives which lie beyond the reach of human investigation, we have no principles by which we can judge concerning the probability of the happening of any new event which respects the moral world; we cannot therefore pronounce any extraordinary event of that nature to be a violation of the moral law of God's dispensations; but we can nevertheless judge of its agreement with that law, so far as it has fallen under our observation. But our author leaves out the consideration of God's moral government, and reasons simply on the facts which are said to have happened, without any reference to an end; we will therefore examine how far his conclusions are just upon this principle.

'He defines miracles to be "a violation of the laws of nature;" he undoubtedly means the *physical* laws, as no part of his reasoning has any reference to them in a *moral* point of view. Now these laws must be deduced, either from his own view of events only, or from that, and testimony jointly; and if testimony be allowed on one part, it ought also to be admitted on the other, granting that there is no

impossibility

impossibility in the fact attested. But the laws by which the Deity governs the universe can, at best, only be inferred from the *whole* series of his dispensations from the beginning of the world; testimony must therefore necessarily be admitted in establishing these laws. Now our author, in deducing the laws of nature, rejects all well authenticated miraculous events, granted to be possible, and therefore not altogether incredible and to be rejected without examination, and thence establishes a law to prove against their credibility; but the proof of a position ought to proceed upon principles which are totally independent of any supposition of its being either true or false. His conclusion therefore is not deduced by just reasoning from acknowledged principles, but it is a necessary consequence of his own arbitrary supposition. "'Tis a miracle," says he, "that a dead man should come to life, because that has never been observed in any age or country." Now testimony, confirmed by every proof which can tend to establish a true matter of fact, asserts that such an event has happened. But our author argues against the credibility of this, because it is contrary to the laws of nature; and in establishing these laws, he rejects all such extraordinary facts, although they are authenticated by all the evidence which such facts can possibly admit of; taking thereby into consideration, events of that kind only which have fallen within the sphere of his own observations, as if the whole series of God's dispensations were necessarily included in the course of a few years. But who shall thus circumscribe the operations of divine power and infinite wisdom, and say, "Hitherto shalt thou go, and no further." Before he rejected circumstances of this kind in establishing the laws of nature, he should, at least, have shewn, that we have *not all* that evidence for them which we might have had, upon supposition that they were true; he should also have shewn, in a moral point of view, that the events were inconsistent with the ordinary operations of Providence; and that there was no end to justify the means. Whereas, on the contrary, there *is all* the evidence for them which a real matter of fact can possibly have; they are perfectly consistent with all the moral dispensations of Providence; and at the same time that the resurrection of Jesus Christ is most unexceptionably attested, we discover a moral intention in the miracle, which very satisfactorily accounts for that exertion of divine power.'

In one part of the sermon, Mr. Vince confounds what Hume had particularly distinguished; he says, 'a tree springing up from a seed which is buried in the earth is equally unaccountable and astonishing, as that of a man being raised from the dead.' This is a verbal sophism; a tree springing up from a seed is an event which we frequently see and expect; a man raised from the dead we never saw, and it would therefore be contrary to experience; the *mode* by which a tree springs from a seed is unaccountable, but the *fact* itself is not miraculous; it would be a miraculous event if a tree were suddenly to contract itself and be again involved in a seed; for this event would

would be directly contrary to the usual and observed operations of nature.

These sermons are however entitled to notice by the clear manner in which the arguments are stated, and by their ingenuity and theological acuteness.

Wood...e

ART. V. *An Introduction to the Literary History of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries.* 8vo. pp. 272. 5s. Boards. Cadell, jun. and Davies. 1798.

IT has been said of the professed copyists of Michael Angelo, that few, if any, have been successful; since that which they intended to be grand and sublime proved to be only preposterous or fantastic:—they found it easy to depart from what was common and natural, but were unable to reach the heights of excentric greatness. A fate somewhat similar has attended the imitators of Johnson and Gibbon. From these writers, the English language received a prodigious augmentation of force and dignity: but, as great virtues sometimes border very nearly on great vices, so the excellencies of Johnson and Gibbon are scarcely separable from very culpable defects. Johnson was able to "endow his purposes with words;" and the natural dignity of his ideas was suitable to the magnificence of the phraseology with which he clothed them: but his imitators have not unfrequently swaddled infantine and puny conceptions in gorgeous apparel; and, with the semblance of sense, have written what Addison calls "most elaborate and refined nonsense." Like the bow of Ulysses, the language of Johnson is only formidable in the hands of its master.

It may easily be conjectured that these observations augur unfavourably to the author of the present treatise. He appears indeed to have imitated the style of Gibbon, and to have shared the general fate of imitators. Yet we have pleasure in saying that the style is the most objectionable part of the work: for we have frequently found, during the perusal of it, proofs of a mind stored with knowlege, and capable of thinking and judging correctly. Previously, however, to any specific examination of the performance, we deem it proper to lay before our readers the author's own account of its nature, plan, and the proposed manner of its execution:

'On turning his thoughts to the *manner* in which such a work might be written to render it useful and interesting, three modes occurred with different degrees of facility and merit. 1. The first is chalked out by Johnson, who, according to his biographer Boswell, would have "a history of the revival of learning contain an account of *whatever* contributed to the restoration of literature, such as controversies, printing, the destruction of the Greek empire, the encouragement

couragement of great men, with the lives of the most eminent patrons and professors *of all kinds* of learning in *different* countries." This is a plan on a large scale, like the powers of its framer, and may perhaps remind the critical reader of Bacon's noble outline of a general history of learning, the most perfect scholar could devise; but which no scholar can hope to complete.

'2. Inferior in merit, and easier in execution, seems the design which should select and arrange the more striking parts of literary history on its revival, record and illustrate those material causes by which its progress was obviously affected, exhibit those pre-eminent characters, whether of patrons or scholars, who most filled the public eye, and connect the literary with the political and general history of the period. Such a performance, while it carries with it considerable splendour and a permanent interest, offers no insurmountable difficulties to the scholar who has books to read, judgment to digest, and talents to compose.

'3. But as the present age is not remarkable for literary labour, perhaps a method of subordinate consequence, and a more practicable nature, may be viewed with greater complacency—a general and rapid outline—such a cursory, yet not indistinct, review of the revival of literature, as no laborious perusal of the most popular authors might suggest, and which might hope to satisfy learning, while it instructed ignorance and gratified curiosity. In other words, a hasty passage over this charming but undescribed country, in which the traveller would seize and exhibit the most interesting scenes, without aspiring to the accuracy of the topographer, the acuteness of the critic, and the dignity of the historian: a work strictly compendious, yet excluding no attractions of style, and which, though meant to instruct and inform, might be adapted to every comprehension, and find a friend in every reader.'—

'In the first part of this tract, he has endeavoured to give a short historical and critical sketch of the decline of learning in the Roman empire, and followed it to a period when its spirit subsided, and its very existence may be reasonably questioned. Need he say he means the tenth century? Three short chapters are employed in this discussion, which if it should not be deemed indispensably necessary to an introduction like the present, was yet too important to be wholly omitted, though there was little prospect of doing it justice.

'In the second part he has entered on a more difficult task, and attempted at some length to explain and illustrate the principal causes to which in his opinion the re-appearance of learning may be properly attributed, its dawn in the eleventh, and an increasing radiance in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. For this seems the proper place to observe, that learning, however defined, the sciences, and in some respects the arts, had re-appeared before the age of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccace. To them we owe the introduction of classical studies, the first happy imitation of the Roman authors, and what was yet more important, the first successful cultivation of their vernacular tongue. Nor will it be denied that their age was marked by a corresponding progress of rapidity and success in the polite arts. It is this splendid assemblage of merit which has caused *theirs* to be considered

sidered as the exclusive period of reviving letters, though with considerable injustice to the two preceding centuries. This distinction the author flatters himself is just and accurate, and with those who look beyond the surface, who are aware of the *impossibility* of the instant reproduction of learning, will detract little from the splendour and value of that memorable period. It has too much solid and intrinsic property to shrink from the payment of just demands and equitable claims.—To have revived classical and polite composition is splendid praise.

'These causes will admit of a commodious division.—1. The Arabian settlements in Europe, and their literary and scientific communications.—2. The Crusades in their effects on the manners, learning, romance, and poetry.—3. The introduction of the Roman civil law, together with the canon law, into our universities, schools, and tribunals.

'The third and last part is designed to exhibit a view of the progress of learning thus assisted and advanced, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Hence one chapter is dedicated to a statement of those political events, to which a literary influence may be properly ascribed, to an account of the patronage of the great, the establishment of universities, and the travels of scholars. The remaining one offers a sketch of the actual state of learning during that period, but more particularly at its close, under its general branches and divisions. In this attempt the clear and perspicuous method of Tiraboschi is adopted, and with it much of his various and well-digested knowledge. Perhaps it would be difficult to suggest a better mode for arranging and discussing the abundant materials of the two next centuries.

'Such are the subjects of the present discussion, important in themselves, and leading by a natural progress to the threshold of a greater undertaking. No one is more sensible of their importance than the author, no one wishes more sincerely they had received an accurate and masterly investigation. But standing here in the light of preliminary considerations only, he has availed himself of a liberty authorised by such a supposition, has avoided the formality of citation and the parade of notes, and reviewed them rather as an observer and an essayist than as a critic and historian. Not that he is inclined to shrink from the acknowledgment of his obligations. He has perused or consulted several of the best authors, from whose labours he has derived much useful assistance, and is particularly indebted to the French Benedictine history, Tiraboschi, and D'Herbelot. May he be permitted to add, that he believes there is no fact or opinion mentioned, and hardly an illustration offered, for which, if necessary, an authority or a reason might not be assigned?

'With these explanations the author flatters himself he may venture to submit this imperfect essay to the public notice, and hopes it will be considered, agreeably to his idea and expectation, as an enlarged and not unuseful Preface to a Literary History of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries.'

It has been objected against Gibbon, by the most profound scholar not only of this age but perhaps of every other, that he

he speaks too frequently in the obscure language of hint and allusion. Truth seldom comes forwards in his pages, boldly, naked, and unadorned, but slides in slyly and veiled. This, however, is to be tolerated in a work so abundant in information as that of Gibbon; because, from the context and previous narrative, we are always able to ascertain the truth, such at least as it appeared to the author, without reference to other books:—but, in a work intended as a sketch or epitome, it is surely desirable to have the information stated as clearly and intelligibly as it is possible; the language of hint, allusion, and insinuation, in its most proper application still needing a defence, here deserves to have summary justice inflicted on it; it is an intellectual crime at which every sane mind revolts. The present work, if we consider its use, must be intended for readers who are unacquainted with the histories of the 14th and 15th centuries; can it, then, be charged with a greater fault, than that of wrapping up its information in *allusions* to the events of those periods? If the transactions of those times be known, the allusions may be understood: but, if they be not known, what is the use of this work? Let it be seen whether we unfairly give its character:

'For two hundred years was Italy doomed to this state of intellectual and moral depression, till the arms of Charlemagne before the close of the eighth century gave it a generous master, and founded the new empire of the west. Rome, it is true, had escaped the Lombard dominion; but the horrors of a perpetual siege can alone convey an adequate idea of its distressed situation. In casting our eye back through the whole of this disastrous period, Gregory seems the only man who deserves, I will not say, the epithet of Great, but who can claim any notice for force of mind or vigour of intellect, for the possession of any learning or the display of any genius. In the bold and masculine outline of his character all pencils agree; yet so imperfectly and confusedly are the transactions of his age recorded, that it is to this day a doubt with some inquirers, whether the sciences, with the exception of theology, did not find in him a determined enemy; whether he did not persecute classical learning and interdict its study; whether with more than Gothic fury he did not destroy the valuable libraries of antiquity, and level with the ground the most splendid monuments of Roman art. In this doubt or dispute, it is safer and wiser to adopt the neutrality of Bayle, than to contend with the historian of Italian literature *, or the author of the history of philosophy †.'

Again; speaking of the religion of the tenth century, the author says:

'To perform a part in their splendid drama demanded close observance and long experience. The knowledge of church music

* Tiraboschi. † Brucker.

became an important acquisition and the honourable reward of ten years vigils. The Gregorian chant, with dignity and fullness, had brought difficulty; and the invention of Guy d'Arezzo was yet wanting to smile on the choir, and smooth the road to musical eminence.'

'The Gregorian chant' will indeed bring difficulty to most readers, and to all readers for whom the work is intended; and the invention of meaning in the passage will puzzle them as much as the 'Invention of Guy d'Arezzo.'

Again; speaking of the Caliph Almamon, the author says, 'That distinguished generosity which, out of thirty thousand pieces of gold, could distribute four and twenty to surrounding friends, before his foot was withdrawn from the stirrup, was soon particularly directed to the advancement of learning.' Now, if a person has read the history of the Caliphs, Gibbon's history, or a few such small works, he may recollect the story, and understand the allusion here made to it.

Without any previous or subsequent notice, Anna Comnena is thus introduced:

'The family on the throne were not merely eminent patrons of learning, but might be numbered amongst its professors; and though the appearance of Anna Comnena at the bar of criticism may perhaps have softened its verdict, posterity has sympathised with the daughter and applauded the historian.'

These specimens may suffice to justify our remarks concerning the obscurity of allusion adopted by the author. One or two short extracts shall now be given, to shew that Gibbon's style has been affected in the present work; how successfully, our readers may judge.

'Written composition, it is true, was last affected by this misfortune; but these barbaric infusions are strongly marked in the literary productions of the time. The progress of undulation extended at last from the centre to the extremest shore, and the scholar was affected as well as the peasant, the soldier, and the citizen.'—

'The second Caliph of the house of Abassides, Abou Giafar Almansor, seems to take the lead in the patronage of learning and the scienees. Amidst several insurrections, many splendid conquests, much cruelty and much avarice, he found time, taste, and money for a liberal encouragement of the arts, and founded a metropolis unequalled for magnificence and population, which continued the seat of his descendants above five hundred years. Theology and astronomy, poetry and philosophy were there rivals without jealousy, and competitors without envy. His own reading lay principally in the Koran and the skies; the conscientious Iman could not be superficially acquainted with the former, and the astronomer was proved by the calculation of tables. But out of these favourite walks no one was more able or better disposed to judge and reward every exertion of genius. He left his successor an immense dominion, for his volour had extended the Arabian empire over Armenia, Cilicia, and Cappadocia

Cappadocia, a treasure of thirty millions sterling, and subjects known to be brave and willing to be wise.'

The following passage we do not give as an imitation of any author with whom we are acquainted: 'A prince of the latter house escaping from the bloody massacre of his family, displayed the standard of revolt in Spain; submission had been death, escape next to impossibility, and an independent crown was the stake he swept in this desperate game.'

Most of the faults of the present work are to be ascribed to the want of a correct taste; knowlege we believe the writer to possess. Many of the metaphors are false, and the images incongruous; we read of 'inroads *ripening* into extensive and permanent invasions;'—'of a portrait describing with a flattering pencil,' &c.

Our criticism, however, will appear malicious if we continue our extracts; they shall therefore be terminated by a passage which cost us some trouble to comprehend: 'Within the thirteenth century, no less than a hundred professors read lectures at Bologna; which, allowing to each of these literary monarchs a reign of eight years, will exhibit the cotemporary labours and rivalship of twelve.' This we regard as a verbal and arithmetical riddle, and we rather pride ourselves on having discovered its meaning.

We regret to see time and learning unprofitably employed. The style of this work is such that we could not approve it under any circumstances: but in the present instance it merits especial censure, as it defeats the only proper end for which this 'Introduction' could have been intended.

Wood....e.

Art. VI. *Physico-Theology: or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, from his Works of Creation.* Being the Substance of Sixteen Discourses delivered in St. Mary-le-Bow Church, London, at the Hon. Mr. Boyle's Lectures, in the Years 1711 and 1712. By the Rev. W. Derham, Canon of Windsor, Rector of Upminster in Essex, and F. R. S. A new Edition; with additional Notes; a Translation of the Latin and Greek Quotations; and a Life of the Author. 8vo. 2 Vols. pp. 360 and 440. With Plates. 14s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1798.

The necessity which produced the present edition, and the alterations and improvements made by the editor, will be best understood from his own words:

'The sole motive to this undertaking, on the part of the editor, was an earnest desire to extend the benefit and utility of this admirable work to all classes of readers, by opening to their view, what is in reality the most interesting as well as amusing part of the book,

those copious stores of physical knowledge, the facts and observations contained in the notes to this work. Separated indeed from the notes, the text of the Physico-Theology is nothing else than a detail of doctrines without their proofs; which the reader must content himself with receiving on the bare authority of their announcer. This, however, was by no means the intention of the author; for in reality he has supported every observation which he advances in the text, by ample proofs and illustrations contained in the notes. As these, however, consist in great part of quotations from Latin and Greek authors, the unlearned reader is totally excluded from all the benefit of the proofs and illustrations drawn from their works. It appeared therefore to the editor, that a faithful translation of those quotations in the learned languages could not fail to be acceptable, not only to such readers as are entirely ignorant of those languages, but even to those who, though moderately skilled in them, are not versant in the technical and scientific phraseology used by the Latin and Greek writers. Another obvious mean of extending the utility of this excellent work was, to subjoin a short notice of all the most important discoveries that have been made in Physics since the time of Mr. Derham; as well as of such curious facts as have recently come to knowledge, and which tend to confirm the chief doctrines, or to throw additional light on the principal topics of the author's inquiry. This therefore the editor has attempted in the additional notes, which are pretty numerous and ample; and he has likewise supplied what was confessedly a most material want in all former editions, several plates, to illustrate those subjects which are imperfectly understood by verbal description alone. If in all, or in any of these respects, this new edition of the Physico-Theology shall be deemed worthy of the attention of the public, the editor is well rewarded, in the pleasing consciousness of having contributed his aid to the advancement of those noble purposes of its pious author, who,

> —— to the height of this great argument,
> Sought to assert Eternal Providence,
> And justify the ways of God to man!'

The life of Derham, prefixed to the present work, is rather a critique on his writings, and a justification of the philosophy of final causes, than a narration of incidents, sentiments, remarks, and conversation. The incidents which occurred in the life of this worthy man, we readily conceive, may have been few and uninteresting, since an uniformity mostly pervades the lives of scholars and philosophers; "*fabula unius diei continet vitam:*" but the sentiments, remarks, conversation, &c. of so distinguished a character, we would gladly have known from his biographer.

To ransack written records, such as were known at the time of Derham, for knowlege and illustration on the subjects of the Physico-Theology, after the patient, laborious, and well directed inquiries of its author, would be a waste of time: but the

the discoveries and improvements which have been made in late years, in every part of physical science, offer a copious supply of matter, of which the editor has not thoroughly availed himself*. The defence of the philosophy of final causes we could well have excused; the zeal and intention of the editor are more meritorious than the skill and force of his argumentation.

Although custom, and the rigorous laws which we have imposed on ourselves, forbid us to examine critically the present work, yet we cannot dismiss it with frigid indifference; nor without indulging in a retrospect of reverential regard for its original author, on account of his unwearied labours, his zeal in promoting what he believed to be the truth, the fervour of his piety, and the copiousness of his acquirements. He was one of those who sought in knowlege (to use the grand language of Bacon) "not a couch whereon to rest a searching spirit, nor a terrass for a wandering and variable mind, to walk up and down with a fair prospect; nor a fort and commanding ground for strife and contention; nor a shop for profit or sale, but a rich store-house for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate."

It is true that his work contains errors: but they are the errors of the times rather than of the man; and we know better, not so much because we are wiser, as because we live later. If his book be not without defects, it abounds with stores of knowlege rich and plenteous; and whoever is disposed to blame the unphilosophical use which the author made of them, may employ them, if he can, to purposes of greater profit. Many errors we know have been inveterate; and what the world has long thought to be true is not necessarily so; yet we presume to say that the present work possesses intrinsic merit, since it has grown in reputation under so many variations of opinion, caprices of taste, and vicissitudes of philosophy.

Art. VII. *Poems*, by Robert Southey. Vol. II. Small 8vo. pp. 232. 5s. Boards. Longman and Rees. 1799.

The former volume of this author's poems was criticized in our xxiid vol. p. 297. We then gave to the ingenious writer the praises which were due to him, mixed with a friendly admonition to exercise his judgment more severely in the selection as well as in the finishing of his pieces. It would have

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* The editor has not translated *all* the Latin quotations; for instance, a passage from Pliny, p. 58. vol. ii.

been well, had such discrimination been more exerted in the present volume. When we perceive a man of real talents dissipating his powers in the composition of verses which are trivial both in thought and expression, it is incumbent on us to point out his mistake, and direct his efforts towards the path to true celebrity. The maxim of Quintillian, on the subject of reading, is strictly applicable to the art of writing; and we may be allowed to say, "*præstat* scribere *multum quam multa*." Mr. Southey may have been hitherto gratified by producing many verses which have been read: but he may find still greater satisfaction from producing a smaller number which shall be remembered, and quoted.

We express ourselves with the more freedom on this subject, because the defects of the poems before us do not arise from a want of genius, so much as from a false system adopted by the author. Seduced by the brilliant but dangerous excentricities of Cowper, (whose poetry, like Seneca's prose, is full of agreeable faults *,) Mr. Southey has attempted to make the Muse descend a step lower, and has, in reality, brought her to the level of prose. To this error, he has joined an excessive fondness for obsolete phrases and turns of expression. Thus, instead of attempting to polish his strains, and to clothe his ideas in the most poetical garb which our language at present affords, his efforts are perpetually reverting to an imitation of the rudest productions of the last two centuries. To shew the propriety of these strictures, we shall print the following passages, without the measured distinction of the lines; and let our readers find out their poetry, if they can:

'O! it looks ill when delicate tongues disclaim old terms of kin, Sirring and Madaming as civilly as if the road between the heart and lips were such a weary and Laplandish way that the poor travellers came to the red gates half frozen. Trust me Cousin Margaret, for many a day my memory has played the creditor with me on your account, and made me shame to think that I should owe so long the debt of kindness. But in truth, like Christian on his pilgrimage, I bear so heavy a pack of business, that albeit I toil on mainly, in our twelve hours race time leaves me distanced.' *Metrical Letter*, p. 85.

While Bunyan continues to be one of Mr. Southey's classics, we must not expect strains very superior to these.

The Vision of the Maid of Orleans, originally printed as the 9th book of "Joan of Arc," and now adapted to the improved edition of that poem, is the first in this collection. An account of it will be found in our xixth vol. N. S. p. 366; and we shall only now observe that, in the course of this long vision, Mr. Southey's turn for the ludicrous has led him to in-

* *Abundat dulcibus vitiis.* Quintil.

termix

termix several passages, (especially in p. 39,) which very disagreeably break the serious tone and character of the piece. If the example of Milton, in his description of *Limbo*, should be quoted to support this inconsistency, we can only express our wish that Mr. Southey had imitated the better part of our incomparable poet.—Powers of versification and imagery, however, are displayed in this poem, which convince us that Mr. Southey might take a higher station on Parnassus, if he would submit to the requisite labour. In no art is it more true than in that of poetry, that

"Long, long labours wait the glorious prize;"

and of all those Herculean tasks, that of *blotting* is the most difficult.

The Rose. This is a legendary tale of the origin of the Rose, from Sir John Maundeville, of lying memory. Why Mr. Southey should have preferred it to the charming fictions of antient mythology, on the same subject, we cannot imagine.

The Complaints of the Poor. This prosaic ballad represents some cases in which the poor have an undoubted right to complain, and in which their petitions have never, surely, been rejected. This country, at the present period, may justly challenge any state of society, with the proceedings of which we are acquainted, on the score of attention to the indigent. The imagination of the most daring projector has not, perhaps, kept pace with the active though silent benevolence exerted at this moment by opulent individuals; and therefore the imputation of apathy for the sufferings of others never could be more undeservedly applied than at present.

The Metrical Letter we have already shewn to be mere prose; we hope that "Cousin Margaret" will excuse us, for having made this slight deduction from the compliment which this epistle was intended to convey.

The Cross Roads. 'There was an old man breaking stones to mend the turnpike way, he sat him down beside a brook and out his bread and cheese he took, for now it was mid-day.' This is the first stanza of the ballad, faithfully printed, excepting the metrical form of the lines. Is this poetry, gentle reader?

The Sailor who had served in the Slave Trade. That the reader may be convinced of the justness of our remarks on the defects of Mr. Southey's familiar pieces, we shall present him with this at full length:

'In September, 1798, a Dissenting Minister of Bristol discovered a Sailor in the neighbourhood of that city, groaning and praying in a hovel. The circumstance that occasioned his agony of mind is detailed

tailed in the annexed Ballad, without the slightest addition or alteration. By presenting it as a Poem, the story is made more public, and such stories ought to be made as public as possible.

'He stopt,—it surely was a groan
That from the hovel came!
He stopt and listened anxiously,
Again it sounds the same.

'It surely from the hovel comes!
And now he hastens there,
And thence he hears the name of Christ
Amidst a broken prayer.

'He entered in the hovel now,
A sailor there he sees,
His hands were lifted up to Heaven
And he was on his knees.

'Nor did the Sailor so intent
His entering footsteps heed,
But now the Lord's prayer said, and now
His half-forgotten creed.

'And often on his Saviour call'd
With many a bitter groan,
In such heart-anguish as could spring
From deepest guilt alone.

'He ask'd the miserable man
Why he was kneeling there,
And what the crime had been that caus'd
The anguish of his prayer.

'Oh I have done a wicked thing!
It haunts me night and day,
And I have sought this lonely place
Here undisturb'd to pray.

'I have no place to pray on board
So I came here alone,
That I might freely kneel and pray,
And call on Christ and groan.

'If to the main-mast head I go,
The wicked one is there,
From place to place, from rope to rope,
He follows every where.

'I shut my eyes,—it matters not—
Still still the same I see,—
And when I lie me down at night
'Tis always day with me.

'He follows follows every where,
And every place is Hell!
O God—and I must go with him
In endless fire to dwell.

'He

'He follows follows every where,
He's still above—below,
Oh tell me where to fly from him!
Oh tell me where to go!

'But tell me, quoth the Stranger then,
What this thy crime hath been,
So haply I may comfort give
To one that grieves for sin.

'O I have done a cursed deed
The wretched man replies,
And night and day and every where
'Tis still before my eyes.

'I sail'd on board a Guinea-man
And to the slave-coast went;
Would that the sea had swallowed me
When I was innocent!

'And we took in our cargo there,
Three hundred negroe slaves,
And we sail'd homeward merrily
Over the ocean waves.

'But some were sulky of the slaves
And would not touch their meat,
So therefore we were forced by threats
And blows to make them eat.

'One woman sulkier than the rest
Would still refuse her food—
O Jesus God! I hear her cries—
I see her in her blood!

'The Captain made me tie her up
And flog while he stood bye,
And then he curs'd me if I staid
My hand to hear her cry.

'She groan'd, she shriek'd—I could not spare
For the Captain he stood by—
Dear God! that I might rest one night
From that poor woman's cry!

'She twisted from the blows—her blood
Her mangled flesh I see—
And still the Captain would not spare—
O he was worse than me!

'She could not be more glad than I
When she was taken down,
A blessed minute—'twas the last
That I have ever known!

'I did not close my eyes all night,
Thinking what I had done;
I heard her groans and they grew faint
About the rising sun.

'She

'She groan'd and groan'd, but her groans grew
Fainter at morning tide,
Fainter and fainter still they came
Till at the noon she died.

'They flung her overboard;—poor wretch
She rested from her pain,—
But when—O Christ! O blessed God!
Shall I have rest again!

'I saw the sea close over her,
Yet she was still in sight;
I see her twisting every where;
I see her day and night.

'Go where I will, do what I can
The wicked one I see—
Dear Christ have mercy on my soul,
O God deliver me!

'To-morrow I set sail again
Not to the Negroe shore—
Wretch that I am I will at least
Commit that sin no more.

'O give me comfort if you can—
Oh tell me where to fly—
And bid me hope, if there be hope,
For one so lost as I.

'Poor wretch, the stranger he replied
Put thou thy trust in heaven,
And call on him for whose dear sake
All sins shall be forgiven.

'This night at least is thine, go thou
And seek the house of prayer,
There shalt thou hear the word of God
And he will help thee there!'

Jasper is a production in a similar strain, which we would recommend to the *Cheap Repository;* since the moral is excellent, and the versification is well adapted to the taste of the lower classes of society.

Lord William is a ghost-story, very proper to frighten little children.

A Ballad, shewing how an old Woman rode double, and who rode before her. This ballad is founded on a silly monkish legend, which has been retailed in many books of demonology. We should have had no objection to let the devil carry away the verses with the old lady.

The Surgeon's Warning. This is a parody on the preceding verses,

"If *verse* that can be called, which *verse* had none,"

(to alter a line of Milton); and we presume that this imitation furnishes an explanation of those ambiguous things which puzzled

puzzled us so much in reviewing the *Annual Anthology**. We do not hesitate to remark that it is a proof of bad taste, when an author undertakes to burlesque his own favourite manner of writing. The homely proverb says, *It is a sad bird that befouls its own nest*;—Mr. S. is so fond of black-letter wit, that we do not apprehend that we shall excite his resentment by this merrye quotation.

The Victory. This short piece recalls the feelings from exultation on the tidings of naval victory, to pity for the fate of an impressed seaman, who fell in the action.

Henry the Hermit. One of those legendary tales which seem to have captivated Mr. Southey's fancy, to the exclusion of better models.

English Eclogues. Here we meet again with prose mistaken for verse. Witness the opening of the second, which we shall extract without altering a single word; only avoiding the poetical form of printing:

'*Jane.* Harry! I'm tired of playing. We'll draw round the fire, and Grandmamma perhaps will tell us one of her stories.

'*Harry.* Aye—dear Grandmamma! a pretty story! something dismal now; a bloody murder.

'*Jane.* Or about a ghost.

'*Grandmother.* Nay, nay, I should but frighten you. You know the other night when I was telling you about the light in the churchyard, how you trembled because the screetch-owl hooted at the window, and would not go to bed.

'*Jane.* Why Grandmamma you said yourself you did not like to hear him. Pray now! we won't be frightened.

'*Grandmother.* Well, well, children! But you've heard all my stories. Let me see—did I never tell you how the smuggler murdered the woman down at Pill?

'*Harry.* No—never! never!

'*Grandmother.* Not how he cut her head off in the stable?

'*Harry.* Oh—now! do tell us that!'

Is it possible that the good old woman could mistake this gossiping for poetry? Of similar stuff are the rest of the eclogues composed. Our criticisms, divided into lines of equal length, would be nearly as poetical as these compositions.

If we have mentioned some of this author's performances in terms of disapprobation, we must desire the reader to recollect our declaration that we conceive him to have misdirected considerable talents; and we design him a real kindness, in shewing him his error. Let Mr. Southey look up to the classic models, instead of the monkish trash which he has studied, and he will find reason for congratulating himself on his change of objects.

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* An account of this work has been some time prepared, but we have not yet been able to insert it.

ART. VIII. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London*, instituted in the Year 1773. Vol. V. 8vo. pp. 476. 9s. 6d. Boards. Johnson. 1799.

THIS society has furnished the public with many valuable papers, and we are glad to observe that it continues its exertions with vigour. The fourth volume of its collections was noticed in the M. R. vol. xviii. N. S. p. 393. We shall examine separately every article which composes the present volume.

History of a Case of Hydrophobia. By William Gaitskell, Surgeon.—There is nothing peculiar in this Case, which terminated fatally on the sixth day from the appearance of the dread of water. Oil was used, according to Dr. Shadwell's method, without success. The body was not opened.

Funesta Passionis Iliacæ Historia; partiumque morbosarum post mortem Anatomia. Wickens Hodges, *Chirurgo, Auctore.*—A prolix account of a case of iliac passion, which was not attended with any unusual symptom. After death, a considerable stricture was found in the *lower part of the colon*, (we suppose in the sigmoid flexure,) and part of the rectum. The jejunum was in a gangrenous state.

Case of Polypus Uteri.—This disease was erroneously supposed, during the patient's life, to be an inversion of the uterus. The candour with which the case is stated does great credit to the anonymous writer.

Of certain Morbid Affections of the Uterus. By J. C. Lettsom, M. D. &c.—Dr. Lettsom condemns the use of tonic remedies, in chronic inflammation, and in scirrhus of the uterus. The repeated application of leeches, above the os pubis, or to the perinæum; the use of gentle laxatives, of opium in glysters, injections into the vagina, external fomentations, and blisters to the lower part of the abdomen, are recommended, as the most probable means of procuring relief; and, in the early stages, of effecting a cure.

Case of Hæmatocele, with an Account of the Efficacy of the Zanthoxylon. By John Harris, M.D. C.M.S. Kingston, Jamaica.—From this case, and from some facts mentioned in an appendix, by Mr. Chamberlaine, it appears that the powdered bark of the root of the yellow prickly wood, or zanthoxylon *, of Jamaica, has been successfully used as an external application to old ulcers, and ill-conditioned wounds.

On the Efficacy of the Zanthoxylon. By Thomas Heney, M.D. of St. David's, Jamaica.--This paper contains a confirmation of the preceding remarks, and an account of the narcotic and

* This word should be written Xanthoxylon. *Rev.*

anti-

antispasmodic effects of this bark, in cases of the *Colica Pictonum*, and of Epilepsy.

Case of diseased Kidnies, and Stone in the Bladder. By Thomas Erratt, Surgeon.—In this fatal instance, a hard substance, which was felt through the integuments as the patient lay in a horizontal posture, proved on dissection to be a stone of considerable size, firmly bedded in a portion of the bladder, at the fundus.

On the Application of Spirit of Wine to Burns, Scalds, &c. By Thomas Parkinson, Surgeon, at Leicester.—After the facts which have been published, to shew the efficacy of caustic volatile alcali and spirit of turpentine, in accidents of this nature, the reader will observe little novelty in the practice here recommended.

An Account of the Lithontriptic Power observed in the Muriatic Acid. By Mr. Copland.—Large doses of the muriatic acid were given by Mr. Copland, in complaints which were supposed to depend on the presence of stone in the bladder; and he thinks with advantage. The four cases recited do not appear conclusive, because the existence of calculus was not ascertained in any of them, and the relief obtained was not very remarkable. In our opinion, the facts prove nothing more than the efficacy of a powerful tonic, in nephritic cases; and this is a point so well understood, that it scarcely required any fresh elucidation. Many stomachs, we apprehend, would not bear this acid, in the quantities here directed.

Experiments on the external Use of Tartarized Antimony. By Mr. Hutchinson.—The sensible effects produced by this practice were increased perspiration, and a strong disposition to sleep, with an augmentation of the quantity of urine. Mr. H. used this method with success, in an obstinate ague; and in chronic rheumatism. The quantity rubbed in was from fifteen grains to a scruple, nightly.

Some Account of a Species of Phthisis Pulmonalis, peculiar to Persons employed in pointing Needles in the Needle Manufacture. By John Johnstone, M. D. Worcester, C. M. S.—Dr. Johnstone informs us that persons employed in pointing the needles, by dry-grinding them, are quickly affected with pulmonary complaints, such as cough, and purulent or bloody expectoration; and that they scarcely ever attain the age of forty years. The fatal consequences of this employment, it appears, are so well known, that it is difficult to procure workmen for it; their wages are consequently high, and their intemperance is great; they also chew a great quantity of tobacco, and wet their hands and needles, as they become overheated by attrition, with a discharge of saliva.

This is a melancholy detail of the mortality produced by a necessary manufacture; and if it can be prevented, by the easy method which Dr. Johnstone suggests, the public will have great reason to thank him for his attention. He proposes that the needle-grinders should have a vessel near them, filled with cold water, into which they may occasionally dip their hands, and cool the metal; by which mode the enormous waste of saliva would be avoided;—and to secure the lungs from the irritation occasioned by the small particles of iron and stone, perpetually detached during the operation, Dr. J. recommends that the head should be enveloped in gauze or crape.

On the Poison of Fish. By Edward Thomas, M. D.—This is a very interesting memoir; and though it does not furnish us with a complete solution of the questions relating to this curious discussion, it certainly extends our knowlege, in many important particulars. Dr. Thomas supposes that the poisonous quality, occasionally observed in some kinds of fish, arises from their food. Thus the land-crab, he observes, is found at one time safe, at another poisonous, from feeding on the bark or leaves of the manchineel tree. If fish be gutted and salted, immediately on being taken off the hook, they seldom or never create any disorder. The entrails thus taken out are observed to be poisonous to animals: of which fact, several conclusive instances are mentioned. Fish are also more poisonous at particular periods of the year than at others. All species of fish are not poisonous; those most to be dreaded are the barracuta, yellow-bill sprat, cavallee, rock-fish, king-fish, smooth-bottle-fish, and lobster. Some very useful information respecting each is here afforded.

The usual symptoms of fish-poison, we are told, are cardialgia, nausea, severe vomiting and purging, tormina, cold sweats, fainting, and sometimes vertigo: the face is flushed, and the eyes are inflamed, in some, with a burning sensation of heat. These feelings are accompanied with an efflorescence, and a prickling in the hands and nose when immersed in cold water, which are reckoned diagnostics of fish-poison. These are the symptoms which appear in those who are *musselled*, as we term it, in this country; dysuria and tenesmus often accompany them, in the West-Indies; and these phænomena are succeeded by acute pain and swelling in the knees, wrists, and ancles, which return, at intervals, years after the attack.

Emetics and purgatives are directed to be given in the first instance; afterward, diaphoretics; and the author particularly recommends Dover's powder.

It is added in a note that Dr. Clarke, of Dominica, has mentioned Capsicum (Cayenne Pepper) as an effectual antidote against the fish-poison.

Case

Case of Deposition of Mercury on the Bones. By Francis Rigby Brodbelt.—This case leads to no particular conclusion. It is admitted, we believe, that persons who work in quicksilver-mines have been found, on dissection, to have undergone similar depositions of the mineral on the bones, or in the cavities of the bones of the cranium, without any remarkable alteration of their general health.

Observations on the Wigglesworth Water. By T. Garnett, M. D.—This is a sulphureous water, similar to that of Harrogate, but containing less saline matter.

Observations on the Nature and Virtues of the Harrogate Waters. By T. Garnett, M. D.—It is unnecessary to enter into the particulars of this short paper, as we have given an account of Dr. Garnett's treatise on this subject, in a former Review. Dr. G. found the sulphur-water successful in two cases of *Colica Pictonum.*

An Account of Experiments, performed with a View to ascertain the Effect of the Nitric Acid upon Iron, deposited in the Stomach of an Animal. By Edward Harrison, M. D. &c.—These experiments on dogs seem to prove that iron substances, accidentally swallowed, may be safely dissolved by the cautious administration of proper acids. We remember to have observed considerable disturbance excited by the use of vinegar, in a patient who had swallowed a large piece of copper. It will therefore be necessary to point out the particular cases in which this practice may be adopted.

Case of Iron Nails dissolved in the Human Stomach, by means of the Nitric Acid, without any bad Consequences. By E. Harrison, M. D.—This is a very clear and satisfactory case, and certainly establishes the propriety of using the nitric acid to dissolve iron contained in the stomach and intestines.

Account of a Case of Scirrhous Pylorus. In a Letter from Dr. J. E. Harrison, of Philadelphia.—This case furnishes no practical inference.

Case of a Fistula in Ano, from an uncommon cause. By E. Harrison, M. D.—The cause of ulceration in this case is supposed to have been the core of an apple, or pear.

The Cases of two Children who received the Small-pox by Inoculation, without previous Inflammation round the Incision; with a few Observations on that Disease. By Thomas Whately, Surgeon.—We observe nothing important in this communication.

Cases of Cynanche Trachealis, successfully treated; with Observations on that Disease. By Henry Field, Apothecary.—Nothing worth remarking occurs in this paper, excepting the author's belief in the contagious nature of the disease; an opinion which,

we

we fancy, is peculiar to himself;—and his timidity in the use of the lancet, in which we hope he is also singular.

Description of a particular Species of Erysipelas. By Thomas Walshman, F. M. S.—It appeared on the dissection of two patients, who died of this complaint, that the cause of death was an affection of the stomach, terminating in gangrene.

Case of inverted Uterus, with Retention of the Placenta after Parturition. By Tobias Browne, Surgeon-Accoucheur.—We shall give the principal circumstances of this case in the author's own words:

'The child was dead, and in a very sphacelated state: after the fœtal delivery some pain ensued, and, by a very slight effort to extract the secundines, the *funis* broke (it being also very putrid). The pains, however, not only continued, but became more excessive, with a degree of bearing down hardly to be conceived, and an actual inversion of the uterus, with the placenta completely adhering, took place. The dangerous state of the patient admitted of no delay; and having considered whether I should separate the placenta, and return the uterus, or reduce both together, on passing my finger round the placenta, finding it in no part detached from the uterus, I determined on returning them together, and happily succeeded.'

After five days, the placenta was discharged, and recovery took place.

Case of imperforate Rectum, and Obstruction in the Neck of the Bladder. By William Chamberlaine.—Mr. Chamberlaine had the satisfaction of succeeding in the removal of this distressing complication of evils, in an unfortunate infant.

An Account of the Effects of Ipecacuanha in the Cure of Dysentery, at Norfolk-Island. By W. Balmaine.—The use of ipecacuan, in small doses, for the cure of dysentery, is well understood among the practitioners of Europe: but the enormous doses recommended by Mr. Balmaine will probably astonish the boldest among them. He gives two drachms of the powder of ipecacuan, and sixty drops of laudanum, at one time. We shall quote his own words:

'I did not now hesitate to follow this mode of practice, and gave the ipecacuanha frequently to the quantity of two drachms, with the addition of sixty drops of tinct. opii, and, in many cases, found that a dose or two was sufficient to remove every dangerous appearance, and that afterwards, by a due attention to the proper use of restoratives, the cure, in a number of instances, was completed.

'I administered the medicine in various forms, and always observed it to answer the purpose best, when given in the form of pills, which were made as large as possible to admit of their being swallowed; and if the patient kept still, and lay on his back, with the head and chest tolerably elevated, nausea seldom or ever followed the taking of the medicine, and oftentimes it happened that he had not a stool the succeeding day, although, previously to taking the ipecacuanha,

ipecacuanha, the gripings were violent, and the discharge of blood frequent, and in large quantities.'

On such practice, we cannot be expected to give a decisive opinion: but it is very fortunate that the dysentery of this country does not require such violent methods of treatment.

Case of Empyema. Communicated by Mr. Wastell.—This is a well-marked and well-described case of empyema successfully treated.

Effects of Arteriotomy in Cases of Epilepsy. By Anthony Fothergill, of Bath, M. D.—This paper contains only a short notice of the good effects resulting from opening the temporal artery, in two epileptic cases. How the operation was performed, we are not told.

Observations on Human intestinal Worms; being an Attempt at their Arrangement into Classes, Genera, and Species. By Robert Hooper, M. D.—The animals generated in the human intestines, though frequent objects of practice, have not been much regarded, in this country at least, as subjects of natural history. Dr. Hooper seems to have attended successfully to the task of arranging them; the execution of which may ultimately produce more accuracy in the description, and more certainty in the method of expelling the different genera. For the particulars of this memoir, we must refer to the book;—it is illustrated with coloured engravings.

Memoir on the Antivenereal Effects of several Acids, and other Remedies which have been lately proposed as Substitutes for Mercury, in the Cure of Syphilis. By Mr. Blair, Surgeon of the Lock Hospital, &c.—Mr. Blair here announces the failure of the acid of nitre, and of the oxygenated muriate of potash, in a great number of syphilitic cases. On this subject, it is our duty to record experience, as its results are offered to the public, without (as yet) interposing our own opinion.

Case of fatal Termination after the Bite of a mad Dog. By Mr. John Haynes, Surgeon, Chipping Norton.—In this case, excision of the bitten parts, performed four days only after the bite, failed in preventing the disease; though Mr. Haynes employed the proper means very judiciously, as soon as he saw the patient.

Case of the Bite of a Mad Dog. By Mr. Norris.—We shall extract from this narrative an account of the symptoms in the dog, which Mr. Norris had an opportunity of observing:

'Her look was downcast and sullen; her eyes, from which a clear fluid trickled, appeared heavy and languid, by no means red or inflamed; her tail was drawn between her legs; and she seemed to be extremely anxious and uneasy, frequently going to the length of her chain and lying down, then, in the course of a minute after, rising and changing her posture. Two or three times she went to some

water that had been placed near her, took a lap or two and then quitted it. Some bread being thrown to her, she chewed and swallowed it, but it was immediately after vomited, and she again swallowed and threw it up as before. During a quarter of an hour that I staid examining her appearance and motions, I observed that she dunged three or four times, and immediately after swallowed, or attempted to swallow, the fæces, which were soft, whitish, and frothy.'

The case related is that of a gentleman who was bitten by this dog, and who had his finger amputated, as a preventive, on the sixth day after the accident. He continued well.—A pig, which had been bitten by the same animal, a few days afterward, was attacked with symptoms of hydrophobia, and died.—Even although excision, at the distance of some days from the bite, should not prove an infallible remedy, it is surely always adviseable; and we are glad to see this case brought forwards, to strengthen its recommendation.

History of an Empyema terminating fatally. By J. C. Lettsom, M. D. &c.—This is a particular detail of a case of empyema, in which paracentesis of the thorax was performed, with temporary relief: but a return of the symptoms brought on a fatal conclusion.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Paterson, *of Londonderry, dated July* 26, 1793.—This letter describes a rheumatic disorder at Londonderry, in which the diaphragm seemed to partake of the inflammatory affection of the habit.

Case of an Ophthalmia cured by the Application of Oleum Terebinthinæ.—The inflammation in this case was chronic, and the cure was complete, after a very tedious previous duration of the illness.

An Obstruction of the Oesophagus removed by a Tobacco-glyster, on the third Day after the Accident. By Mr. Blair, Surgeon of the Lock Hospital.—A striking instance of the efficacy of the practice here recommended.

Case of a Child born with variolous Pustules. By Matthew Flinders, Surgeon, Donnington, Lincolnshire.—This case furnishes an additional proof, if any be wanting, that the fœtus in utero is liable to receive variolous infection from the mother, and to undergo the disease before its birth.

On the Fever of Demerary. By —— Beane, Surgeon in the Army.—The only remarkable part of these observations consists in the author's account of the effects of a mercurial course, in preventing and curing the yellow fever:

'*Salivation from Mercury.*

'In the month of August the disease was so fatal, that to all the patients mercury was given. When salivation came on, they were perfectly

perfectly safe; I never knew a patient under salivation die. The doses were gr. iv. vel v.—ad ℈j. 3ⁱᵃ quâque horâ, of calomel in a bolus according to the urgency of the case; I have known a patient spitting within twenty-four hours. In some patients it did not produce salivation, but hemorrhagy from the mouth; it often would keep wavering about the mouth, shewing one day strong signs of an approaching salivation, which would be gone the following day; in such a state, if the patient ultimately died, he lived very many days longer than in the usual course of the disease.'

'*Diarrhœa from Calomel.*

'Sometimes the calomel was combined with opium, sometimes the opium was given occasionally, as diarrhœa required; but if it did produce purging, it was under the command of opium, unless allowed to go to very great excess. In general it produced no purging: I remember one case in which there was previously diarrhœa, and another in which there was an urgent diarrhœa, and also a vomiting; each of the patients took large doses of calomel; these symptoms gave way during its exhibition. In a lad, a remaining troublesome pain at the scrobiculus cordis, was gradually relieved after the commencement of the salivation.'

History of an Aneurism of the Aorta. By W. Hunter, Esq. Surgeon in the East Indies.—This interesting case is extremely well described; and the candour with which Mr. Hunter has conducted his remarks on it will command the respect of every reader, though little may be added to our knowlege of aneurisms by the recital.

Pathological Remarks upon various Kinds of Alienation of Mind. By James Sims, M. D. Pres. Med. Soc. &c.—This essay of the worthy President is rather desultory, and not altogether so clear in its explanations as we could wish. Dr. Sims's definition of insanity, for instance, applies rather to singularity of manners than to mental derangement:

'Were I to hazard a definition, I should call it, the thinking, and therefore speaking and acting differently from the bulk of mankind, where that difference does not arise from superior knowledge, ignorance, or prejudice.'

The principal defect of this definition is that it does not imply a morbid state of the intellects.

Case of a Gun Breech penetrating the Cranium, and remaining within it two Months, previously to the Death of the Patient. By Mr. John Waldron, Surgeon, of Great Torrington, Devon.—The remarkable circumstance, which this case presents, is the length of time which intervened between the intrusion of the foreign substance, and the death of the sufferer.

Sketch of a Description of a Species of Scarlatina Anginosa, which occurred in the Autumn of 1798. By James Sims, M. D. &c.—From this paper, Dr. Sims appears to have entertained great

fears of the occurrence of a malignant epidemic, or 'some great pestilential disease;' which, however, has not taken place. The species of *Scarlatina Anginosa* here described is only the severe form of the disease, which physicians generally find curable by the exhibition of Peruvian bark, opiates, blisters, and wine; and in which we are surprized to observe that Dr. Sims can recommend nothing from his own experience. Our surprize is increased by a passage in p. 427, where the Doctor informs us that

'As to the bark, both in this disorder and in typhus, or any other fever, I think it seldom serviceable where the tongue and lips are dry and dark coloured, and the teeth covered with a black fur. Nay, where there has only been a dryness of these parts, I have sometimes seen the use of the bark speedily produce that black furring, which is ever so bad a sign, and which the common people denominate the black thrush.'

We believe that the ideas contained in this paragraph are inconsistent with the opinions and practice of the best physicians of the present time. On a subject of such immense importance to the lives of individuals, we cannot sacrifice any thing to false delicacy; and we must enter our protest, in the strongest manner, against Dr. Sims's opinions.

Physical Hints and Queries. By James Sims, M.D. &c.—This essay evinces an inquiring and active mind, but shews unacquaintance with the elementary parts of natural philosophy, and particularly with the new chemistry; which, whether destined to be permanent or not, cannot now be safely neglected by any philosophical inquirer.

History of a Case of Incysted Dropsy, with an Account of the Appearances on Dissection. By Sayer Walker, M. D. &c.—The cyst which was discovered, on the dissection of this patient, was composed of different layers, probably the effect of successive inflammations. Dr. Walker seems to think that life might have been prolonged by puncturing the abdomen, and giving free vent to the effused fluid.

The last paper, printed in an Appendix, relates a *Case of Cæsarean Section.* By William Wood, Man-Midwife in Ordinary to the Lying-in Hospital in Manchester.—This operation, like all others of the same kind which have been performed in this country, was followed by the death of the patient. Mr. Wood, however, seems inclined to account for the fatal event by an adventitious circumstance, a gangrene of the *cervix uteri*, which he supposes to have been produced by the pressure of the child's head.

'From a review of the case, there is very great reason to suppose that the patient's death was not occasioned by the operation, but by the

gangrene that had taken place in the *cervix uteri*, which in my opinion must have been occasioned by the pressure of the child's head upon that part, prior to the operation; and I am induced to believe, had the operation been performed earlier, and at the patient's house, she would have stood a great chance of recovering.'

When we consider Mr. Wood's previous declaration, p. 472, that 'the *os uteri* and child's head appear to have been forced upon the right side of the pelvis, and to have remained *considerably above the superior aperture*, which prevented their being discovered upon an examination *per vaginam*,' we think that his supposition is very improbable, both from the situation of the parts, and the short period [twenty hours] during which the woman had been in labour. The nature of this operation sufficiently accounts for the death of the patients; and in this instance, there was a large extravasation of bloody serum, and some coagulated blood, in the cavity of the abdomen. Would not this appearance satisfy a dissector, as to the cause of death, in an accidental wound of the abdomen and uterus?

Having recently delivered our opinion on the impropriety of performing this operation, we shall not here resume the discussion of its merits. We are sincerely sorry that an additional proof of its fatality has been brought before the public.—The child, in this case, was extracted alive, and continued well when the report was written.

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ART. IX. Mr. Marsh's *History of the Politics of Great Britain and France, from the Peace of Pilnitz.*

[*Art. concluded from the last Review.*]

THE first volume of this work led us to the most important link in the history; viz. the communications between the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty, and M. M. Maret and Chauvelin. The author states that a French gentleman obtained an introduction to Mr. Pitt, as a person empowered by the French Executive Council to demand an audience of him, but insisted on with-holding his name, till he should have a positive assurance that he should be received, and a rendezvous given. When the meeting took place, and his instructions were demanded, it appeared that he had no authority whatever; and he presented M. Maret, as the person authorized to treat: but, on being asked for his powers, *he* also acknowleged that he had none. Mr. Pitt, sacrificing his feelings to his desire of preserving peace, very civilly dismissed the *soi-disant* ambassadors; saying to M. Maret, that it would give him great pleasure to treat with him as a confidential person from the French Executive Council. That confidence was accordingly requested by M

Maret: but the Executive Council refused to give him any powers, and ordered him to return to Paris immediately.

On the 27th of December 1792, M. Chauvelin delivered his famous note to Lord Grenville. The most important part of it is the passage by which he attempts to explain away the decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November, promising "fraternity and assistance to all nations who should wish to recover their liberty," by saying "that it was applicable only to those people, who, having conquered their liberty, might request the fraternity and assistance of the French Republic by a solemn and unequivocal expression of the general will." On this passage, Mr. Marsh expresses himself as follows:

'This explanation is an instance of such black hypocrisy, and such daring assurance, as is hardly to be found but within the limits of Republican France: for it was given twelve days after the decree of the 15th of December, in which the National Convention had solemnly declared that, "every nation, which would not rebel against its government, should be treated as an enemy." It was given likewise three days after the resolution of the 24th of December, by which the National Convention had determined, that "the decree of the 19th of November should be actually applied to England." And yet Mr. Chauvelin, or rather the Executive Council, was not ashamed to assert in this very note, that "such an idea could not without injustice be imputed to the National Convention, and that this venerable body, which had declared itself the decided enemy of all nations which would not rebel against their governments, had no design whatsoever of exciting insurrections in neutral countries." Besides, the interpretation here given of the decree of the 19th November, is in direct contradiction to the plain terms of the decree itself, which are, "the National Convention will grant fraternity and assistance to all the people who shall *wish to recover*," not *who shall have recovered* "their liberty," as the interpretation implies.—Further, the general proclamation, annexed to the decree of the 15th of December, in which the following words, "we are come to expel your tyrants," were put into the mouths of the French Generals, affords an additional proof, that it was not the intention of the National Convention to defer the promised fraternity, till the nations, for whom this inestimable blessing was designed, had *already* dethroned their sovereigns. And that it was the grand object of the decree of the 19th of November, to excite insurrections, had been admitted by the same French Minister, Le Brun, from whom Chauvelin received his instructions. For, on the 5th of December, (three weeks before Mr. Chauvelin delivered the present note to Lord Grenville,) Le Brun in a letter to the President of the National Convention, announced an insurrection in a bishoprick of the German empire as an happy effect of the decree of the 19th of November.'—

'In like manner, the President himself, on the 3d of December, had quoted the decree in question, and introduced it with the following

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ing preface: "Shall we have restored the sovereignty of the people for no other purpose than to replunge them into slavery? The public instrument by which we are bound in alliance, and to reciprocal defence, is written in nature. Our principles, our hatred to kings, these are our ministers plenipotentiary." Moniteur, 6th December 1792.—After the unanimous interpretations, then, which had been publicly given in the Convention itself, at the beginning of December, one of which proceeded from the President, and another from the Minister for foreign affairs, it was expected that the British Ministry at the end of the same month should give credit to Mr. Chauvelin's diametrically opposite interpretation!'

On a passage in the same note of M. Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, in which he formally declares "that France would not attack Holland while that power confined itself on its part within the bounds of strict neutrality," the author observes that

'Yet only fourteen days after this solemn declaration, the Executive Council sent positive orders to General Miranda, to invade, within twelve days at farthest, Dutch Flanders and the province of Zealand. It cannot be objected that the States General had in the mean time transgressed the bounds of neutrality; for a more scrupulous observation of them was impossible. An attack on France could not even have suggested itself to the Government of Holland; for the Dutch troops were withdrawn from the frontiers, to preserve tranquillity in the interior, which the French party in Holland threatened to disturb: and it was the defenceless state, in which the Dutch frontier towns were thus left, that tempted the Executive Council to give the order for invasion.'

Lord Grenville's answer was delivered to M. Chauvelin on the 31st of December; and a reply to it was returned on the 13th of January. Mr. Marsh copies the reply at length, and comments on it with great severity. On that part of it in which the Executive Council declares that "the Republic renounces conquest, and that its occupying the Netherlands would continue no longer than the war, and during that time which might be necessary for the Belgians to secure and consolidate their liberty; after which, provided they were independent or happy, France would be sufficiently rewarded;" he remarks that,

'At the very time that the Executive Council wrote thus sentimentally on the pretended independence of the Belgians, it was fully determined to incorporate Belgia into France. For, in the first place, within four and twenty hours after this note was signed, the Executive Council signed the instructions for the Commissaries in Belgia: and the whole drift of these instructions, which are printed in Chaussard's Memoires Historiques et Politiques, p. 180—228, was manifestly to reduce the Belgians to a state of absolute dependence on France, as every one must perceive even on a superficial reading. Secondly, on the 31st of December 1792, (a whole week before the note of the Executive Council to the British Government was signed,)

one of the Commissaries, Publicola Chaussard, received his private instructions to the same effect. Thirdly, when the Commissaries, who were nine in number, met at Brussels on the 3d of February 1793, to determine the important question, whether Belgium should be annexed to France, agreeably to their instructions, or, as was said, agreeably to the will of the Republic, the question was determined in the affirmative. See the documents in Chaussard's Memoires, p. 80—85.'—'Lastly, General Dumouriez, who was well acquainted with the secrets of the French Government, has publicly made the following confession: "The real intention of the Executive Council was not that the Liegeois, and still less that the people of Flanders, should meet in a body, to form a constitution and laws for themselves: the Council feared that, once assembled, they might feel their strength and establish an independent republic." Dumouriez's Life, p. 348. vol. iii. There remains therefore not the shadow of a doubt, that it was the intention of the French Government from the very beginning to incorporate Belgia into France, and consequently it is certain that the assurances of the contrary, which were given to the British Government on the 7th of January, were given with the consciousness of their falshood.'

On this head, the author also observes that, so far from not aiming at conquest, the National Convention had a very few weeks before incorporated Nice into France by a solemn decree; and, within three weeks after the annexation of Nice was voted, the incorporation of the Austrian Netherlands and of the Bishopric of Liege was proposed by Danton, and only deferred till the *procès verbal* of the people of Liege was procured.

Mr. Marsh then proceeds to shew that the French rulers had fully resolved on a war with Great Britain, some time before the middle of January 1793. He adverts to Monge's circular letter of the 31st of December to the sea-port towns in France; by all of which it was considered as a signal for an immediate attack on England; and he quotes, from Dumouriez's Memoirs, the letter of Le Brun to that General, in which he tells him "to pay no regard to the negociation with Great Britain; that the negociation was not even a subject of inquiry." He cites Dumouriez's letter of the 15th of January, in which he says, "it would have been extremely easy for France to have avoided a war with England;" the remarkable declaration of Lord Auckland in the House of Lords, that, "on the 9th of January 1798, General Dumouriez himself acknowleged to his Lordship, that the French Executive Council had determined on a war with England;" and the positive orders of the 10th of January to General Miranda, for an immediate invasion of Holland.

Mr. Marsh then details at length the motives which induced France to force England into a war. We shall copy for our readers what he says on this subject:

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'The rational sense of liberty which had long prevailed in Britain, was scarcely awakened in France, when, in consequence of the impetuosity of the French character, it began to degenerate into wild enthusiasm. From the original design of establishing a monarchy, limited by a proper intermixture of democracy and aristocracy, which is the happiest constitution for a great empire, a sudden transition was made to all the horrors of anarchy: and the Constituent Assembly, in which were many very respectable members, was scarcely dissolved, when the Legislative Assembly which met in the autumn of 1791, and consisted chiefly of violent democrats, formed the secret resolution of dethroning the King of France, and of raising themselves, under the specious and alluring title of friends of the people, to the dignity of all-potent sovereigns. In the Jacobin Club especially, where all subjects of importance were discussed and arranged, before they were introduced into the National Assembly, the plan was already settled at the beginning of the year 1792, not only for the establishment of a republic in France, but for the introduction of the same form of government in every quarter of Europe. The spirit which animated the Club of the Jacobins, operated on almost every member of the National Assembly: and to the National Convention, which met in September 1792, it was transmitted in all its vigour. A hatred of kings which, without distinction, either of their political power, or of their private character, were denominated tyrants, betrayed itself in every harangue: and sovereigns of all descriptions were openly branded, in what was called the senate of a great nation, with the opprobrious appellation of public robbers. And this hatred displayed itself not merely in detached speeches, or in the opinions of only a few orators, but was so generally adopted that it became an essential ingredient in French politics. "Principles," said Gregoire, the President of the National Convention on the 28th of November 1792, "are waging war against royalty, which will fall under the blows of philosophy;" and five days afterward, another President, Barrere, with his gorgeous eloquence, declared "that their principles and their hatred of kings were their ministers plenipotentiary." But should any one still entertain a doubt whether this hatred extended itself to the French rulers in general, it will certainly be removed by the following exclamation of the whole National Assembly on the 4th of September 1792, "we all swear hatred to kings and to royalty."

'This hatred, however, which had never been accompanied with fear, was gradually converted, before the declaration of war against England, into profound contempt; and the name of king was become, in the National Convention, a subject of jest and ridicule. "Another Bourbon, (exclaimed Treilhard, then President of the Convention, on January 8th, 1793, when the King of the Two Sicilies had been forced by the French fleet in the Mediterranean to submit to an indignity,) another Bourbon in the number of the vanquished: kings are here the order of the day."—And the contempt of the French rulers for the kingdom of Great Britain in particular was so great, that, according to their own declarations, they cared for it as little as for the republic of Ragusa. This contempt arose

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in some measure from the pride with which the successful campaign of 1792 necessarily inspired them, but more particularly from their conviction that French principles had every where taken such deep root, that the neighbouring nations were become ripe for rebellion, were prepared to depose their sovereigns, and to open their gates to the pretended deliverers of human-kind. Of the English nation, in particular, they entertained these sentiments: whence they supposed, that the English Government was not only in a state of debility, but approaching to its final dissolution; and so confident were they in their expectations of universal insurrection, that the impending execution of Louis the 16th was openly represented in the National Convention as a prelude to similar executions in the other kingdoms of Europe. "Teach the nations (said Remi, on the 2d of December, 1792,) to punish their tyrants in the manner which becomes them;" and two days afterward, the celebrated orator Carra, said likewise to the National Convention, "Ye know, that the stroke by which the head of Louis is about to fall, will make the heads of the other despots totter." And after the fatal catastrophe had taken place in France, Danton, speaking of kings in general, said only two days before the declaration of war against Great Britain: "You have thrown them the gauntlet; this gauntlet, is the head of a king: it is the signal of their approaching death." Even so early as the 21st of November, the President of the National Convention, Gregoire, in a speech which was translated into all languages, and was published two days after the celebrated decree, as a manifesto of all nations against their sovereigns, had declared "it was a glorious day for the universe, when the National Convention of France pronounced these words, *royalty is abolished.*"

'That in making these, and numerous other declarations of the same kind, the rulers of France had their eyes directed particularly to Great Britain, is too apparent to stand in need of additional proof, since the whole of the preceding history contains one continual demonstration of it. All doubts however on this subject, should any really remain, will be removed by the speech which was uttered by Carra in the National Convention of the 2d of January; a speech, which is so much the more remarkable, as it was not only insolent in the extreme towards the British Government, but was delivered at the opening of the negociation between Lord Grenville and M. Chauvelin, and proved, therefore, or at least might have proved at that very time, to the world at large, that it was not the object of the National Convention to produce a reconciliation with the British Cabinet. "Your courage (said Carra,) will rouse all nations; and they will soon wish to have their tenth of August, their convention, and their republic. Already has George the Third commanded the Tower of London to be fortified; need we more, to enable us to predict the destruction of this new Bastile? Need we more, to enable us to foresee the overthrow of royal and noble tyranny in England? The human species commenced with infancy: it now approaches towards manhood. Form not then your judgment of what you have to fear by the preparations of England, and by the comedy now played by the Parliament in concert with the Court: and be assured, that

that it is not the real intention of the Court to make war on us, but merely to intimidate the National Convention; let therefore the head of Louis fall; and George the Third, with his minister, Pitt, will feel if their heads rest firm on their shoulders. Then will the Parliament of England no longer hesitate to demand an alliance with the French Republic. The same fate will attend the other despots: and shortly will every nation say, the head of our tyrant is not more divine than that of Louis; let us strike it off therefore; let us abolish royalty—let us imitate the French in every thing; and cries of *Vive la liberté! Vive l'egalité! Vive la république!* shall resound in every quarter of Europe." By speeches like these, and still more by actions which corresponded to them, the republicans of France, republicans who, as Louvet said, were worthy of the name, "aspired at the lasting renown, at the immortal honor of abolishing royalty itself, of abolishing it for ever, first in France, and then throughout the world."

In the next chapter, Mr. Marsh states, with great clearness, the events of the last fourteen days before the declaration of war. His account of the last mission of M. Maret to this country is, that the 24th of January was the day appointed for Maret's departure from Paris: but that Le Brun, willing, as Dumouriez himself observes in his Memoirs, to counteract the negociation without appearing so to do, would not permit Maret to leave Paris till the 26th of that month. He landed at Dover, and thence wrote for farther instructions: he then went to London; and, on his arrival, he sent a short note to Lord Grenville, signifying to him that he had come over to take charge of the diplomatic papers in the house of the late French Envoy. He never requested an interview, nor solicited a correspondence; waiting, as he said, for instructions. These instructions never came; on the 4th of February, the French declaration of war was first known in London; and M. Maret then sent a letter to Lord Grenville to take leave on his return to Paris. Thus began and thus ended M. Maret's celebrated mission.

The 16th and last chapter of this work contains an account of the state of parties in France, at the beginning of the year 1793. The author's account of them is, nearly in his own words, as follows: The two great parties were the Jacobins, or Anarchists, headed by Robespierre; and the Girondists, headed by Brissot: the latter were men of talents and education; the Jacobins, though many of them were not devoid of natural abilities, were for the most part unlettered enthusiasts. The one had been educated in the school of French philosophy and the tenets of the Encyclopedists; the others had learned no maxims besides those which were suggested by anarchy and brutal violence. In regard to morality, the Jacobins set all honor and religion at open defiance; the Girondists

rondists possessed little of either, but had the habit of concealing their sentiments. In the struggle between two unprincipled parties, that which goes the greatest length usually has most the appearance of consistency, has fewer weak parts open to attack, has most power and energy, and will therefore generally succeed. Both the parties were unanimous for the war with Great Britain: but, as soon as the war grew somewhat unpopular in consequence of Dumouriez's defeat at Neerwenden, each reproached the other as being the authors of it. "Who provoked the war?" says Brissot, in his letter to his constituents, "the Anarchists alone." In return, when the Anarchists had brought Brissot to the bar, one of the principal charges against him was "that he had involved France in a war with England."—"No," he exclaimed, "it was not I, it was the Assembly of the Nation who decreed the war!" This, Mr. Marsh observes, is an acknowlegement from both parties, that not to the British, but to the French Government, its origin must be assigned. He then proceeds to a confutation of the eighteen pretexts alleged by the French in justification of the war, and to a general recapitulation of the leading points endeavoured to be established in his work.—An appendix is annexed, containing a narrative of the attempts made by the British Government to restore peace: written with a view to prove, that the continuance of the war can no more be ascribed to the British Government than the commencement of it.

Here the work concludes;—and we have thus endeavoured to give a full outline of its contents. Its importance, its celebrity on the Continent, and the high degree of consideration which the author of it enjoys in the literary world, have induced us to allot to it a larger space than political writings of the same size generally fill in our Review. The reader must see that it is the performance of a person who is completely master of his subject, accustomed to laborious and accurate investigation, to arrange his compositions in the best order, and to express himself with clearness and ease.—We shall conclude by an extract from the preface; in which the author shortly mentions some circumstances that gave rise to the work, and some which have been the consequences of its publication:

'The history now presented to the British public, I wrote originally in German, a language which a long residence in the university of Leipzig has rendered as familiar to me as my own. A desire of rescuing my native country from the calumnies of some German journalists, had induced me at the beginning of the year 1798, when the attention of all Europe was engaged with the threatened invasion of Great Britain, to draw up a short essay, in the form of an epistle to

to a literary friend at Weimar, in which I endeavoured to shew, that whatever might be the issue of the important, and then doubtful conflict, the blame of its origin attached only to the rulers of France. This essay was printed in the German Mercury for March 1798: and, as the period of the publication was very unfavorable to the author, the expectations of those who were attached to the French cause being at that time very high, it was not to be expected that those journalists, who had asserted, that the coalition against France in 1791, was formed by the intrigues of the British Cabinet, that the French rulers were solicitous for peace, but that the ministers of Great Britain, through mere hatred of the new republic, had resolved at all events to commence hostilities, and had so confidently repeated these assertions during several years, till at length they were received in almost every part of Germany, and in the adjacent countries, as indisputable truths; it was not to be expected, that such men, under such circumstances, would silently permit the oracular authority which they had so long enjoyed, to be questioned by a writer who had given no proofs of experience in political history. The opposition which was made, especially by one of them, determined me, therefore, to bring the question at once to an issue, by laying before the public all the facts and documents arranged in historical order, which concerned the relative politics of Great Britain and France, from the time of the coalition in 1791, to the declaration of war against Great Britain in February 1793. The decision was soon made: for my work had not long appeared, when the first literary reviews in Germany, though the contrary opinion had till that time very generally prevailed, pronounced that the British Government was completely rescued from the charges which had been laid to it, and that the origin as well as the continuance of the war, must be wholly and solely ascribed to the mad ambition of the French rulers. Even the journalist, who had so virulently attacked the essay inserted in the German Mercury, has since thought proper to assume a very different tone: he has not ventured any longer to direct his invectives against the British Government, but has turned them against the French Directory.'

Whether these volumes will have the same effect in silencing the British minister's adversaries in this country, respecting the charge of having engaged us in an unjust and unnecessary war, which they bring against him, we do not undertake to foretel: but, if Mr. Marsh has satisfactorily proved that the French were the aggressors in the contest, he has deserved well both of the government and his countrymen. The merit and ability of the performance are unquestionable; and we apprehend that the enemies and the friends of the minister will equally acknowlege, that it is the ablest work on the subject which has yet appeared in his favor.

P. S. We had just finished the foregoing analysis, when the author's Postscript to it came to hand. It relates to the overture of peace lately made to this country by Bonaparte. Mr. Marsh

Marsh says that Bonaparte foresaw that the bare consent of the British Ministry, to enter into a negociation with the Consul of France, would have induced the Emperor of Russia instantly to withdraw his troops, and the Austrian Cabinet would have immediately made proposals for a separate peace, as in the year 1797; thus we should have been once more exposed to the necessity either of carrying on the war alone, or of submitting to the disadvantageous and dishonorable terms of peace which an haughty and inexorable enemy would impose; and thus, by our merely listening to his overtures, Bonaparte would have won the deep game which he is playing, and we should have paid the stakes.

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ART. X. *Speech of the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh,* in the Irish House of Commons, February 5, 1800, on offering to the House certain Resolutions, proposing and recommending a complete and entire Union between Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Wright. 1800.

AFTER so much ingenuity of discussion, the question of union can now receive little new light, except from experiment, that grand touch-stone of human opinions. It is not, however, to be pretended that "no argument is like matter of fact;" especially since the endeavour of the argument on one side has been to prove the impropriety of making the experiment.

The propositions, to which Lord Castlereagh's speech was introductory, render it an object of more than common interest. The opening, however, appears to us to be in a style not sufficiently conciliating to suit the occasion and the subject. To promote *union of sentiment* should more particularly be the endeavour of the friends of the proposed *political union*; because union of sentiment ought to be the foundation of a measure in which the future harmony of the two countries is so much involved.

In recommending the first three articles of the resolutions, Lord C. remarked on the inadequacy of the act of annexation, or of any other method short of a legislative union, to ensure a permanent connection, consistently with the rights of the Irish Parliament. The great object of a legislative union, he observed, was the establishing the identity of the Executive:

'The act of annexation (he said) went in principle to hand over to another country, in which we are not represented, one of the most important legislative powers, that of regulating the succession to the Crown; a power which never could be exercised by Great Britain, without jealousy and distraction on the part of this country; nor was the practice less defective than the principle. In the case of the regency, it

it was found so: for the Prince of Wales was constituted Regent by an address of the Irish Parliament, before any Regent was appointed for Great Britain; so that the unity of the Executive, the only bond of our present connection, depended on the British Parliament acquiescing in the choice of the Irish House of Commons: and for the dangers of this connection, (his Lordship said) he had the authority of a Right Hon. and Learned Member, who opposed the measure of union. That Right Hon. Member had introduced a bill avowedly to move on this argument in favour of union, grounded upon the act of annexation; but when it was pressed upon him to say whether he would surrender the right of the Irish Parliament to Great Britain, he was so startled at this idea, that he abandoned his own bill: thus confirming the weakness of the bond by which the unity of the Executive was secured.'—'After the abdication of King James II. he withdrew into this country, and setting himself up with the Irish Parliament in opposition to England, gave a strong practical proof of the tendency of distinct legislatures to ultimate separation.'—'On all the great imperial questions of war, peace, and treaties, what was the situation of Ireland? To avoid separation, she was bound, without deliberation, to adopt the conduct of Great Britain; if she dissented from that conduct, her dissent tended to that separation which it was so much the true interest of Ireland to avoid; and as the country advanced in wealth and prosperity, it was more likely that such questions would more frequently occur, and be more anxiously discussed.'

In answer to its being objected that the proposed union would reduce Ireland to the state of a colony, Lord C. observed: 'If I were called upon to describe a colony, I would describe it as something very like the present state of this country, enjoying indeed a local legislature, but without any power entrusted to that legislature, with respect to regulating the succession of the Crown. I would describe it as having an Executive administered by the orders of the minister of another country, not in any way responsible to the colony for his acts or his advice.'

The principles, on which it is proposed to establish the proportions of contribution to the general expences of the empire, appear rather in an indigested state. 'The best criterion of ability,' said Lord Castlereagh, 'as embracing all kinds of possession and expence, was an income-tax; this was not a criterion to be found in Ireland, nor was it likely that for some time our local circumstances could permit its operation; so that some other must be sought.'—We cannot avoid remarking that the amount of the income-tax, as established in Great Britain, is not perfectly adapted to be taken as a criterion of ability. The more a country is in debt, the less is her real ability to furnish taxes: but the debt of Great Britain considerably increases the produce of her income-

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tax. The produce is likewise liable to variation from different distributions of the same property. The total amount of rents, in each country, appears to be one of the least artificial, and certainly not the least stable, among the *data* for determining comparative ability: but it has not obtained notice in Lord C.'s estimates. One piece of GENEROSITY, stated on the part of Great Britain, will not perhaps excite much admiration;—the giving 'to Ireland the actual advantage of her share of the sum paid annually by the East India Company.' As the charter of the East India Company excludes Ireland, she is in course entitled to her proportion of the consideration; which she receives, not as a gift, in its being applied to the general expenditure. This article being merely charged as a compliment, it may be regarded as an innocent ornament to one side of the statement. We believe, indeed, that the proposed union has not originated in any illiberal idea of profiting in pecuniary matters, and at our neighbour's expence. Whether a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland shall take place, or the connection of the two countries shall remain in its present state, an increase of prosperity to either ought to be regarded, and will be felt, as an increase of prosperity to the other.

On the remaining subjects of his Lordship's speech, we shall only remark that the proposed scheme respecting representation, if fully and fairly put into execution, will be a considerable improvement to the representative system of Ireland.

Having gone through the outline of the plan, Lord Castlereagh said that he trusted he had stated 'enough to shew, that the proposal was such an one as it was honest in Great Britain to make, and honorable for Ireland to accept; one which would remove those anomalies from the executive, to which it was perpetually liable; one which would relieve the apprehensions of those who feared, that Ireland should be saddled with the expences of Great Britain.'—

We add our earnest wish that, if the plan be adopted, it may prove a means of increasing and perpetuating that mutual good will, which is so necessary to the security and happiness of the empire.

Capt. B....y.

ART. XI. *Anecdotes and Biography*, including many modern Characters in the Circles of Fashionable and Official Life, selected from the Portfolios of a distinguished literary and political Character lately deceased. Alphabetically arranged. By L. T. Rede. 8vo. pp. 461. 7s. Boards. Pitkeathley. 1799.

IN spite of the numerous compilations of this kind which have recently issued from the press, Mr. Rede, or his *distinguished*

distinguished character, has contrived to glean materials for a very amusing book. In his advertisement, he informs us with great truth that 'several of the anecdotes are original, and that such as had appeared before were worthy of a more permanent medium than that through which they were at first conveyed.'

Though the alphabetic arrangement may have its convenience, (it is that of a French Joe Miller, published more than thirty years ago: *Dictionnaire d'Anecdotes, &c.*) it precludes all attention to chronology; and an ample index would have pointed out not only names but things, with equal convenience.

The following article is entertaining and characteristic:

'MRS. NELL GWYN,

'*A very singular Woman, and an extraordinary Instance of the Caprice of Fortune.*

'The origin of this person was of the lowest rank, and her employment in that city, where one of her descendants enjoys the emoluments of the prelacy, of the most inferior kind; indeed, it is there, or in the neighbourhood, that the tradition of the place supposes her to have been born. From thence, by one of the many transitions which transplant individuals of the labouring class from one place to another, she became an inhabitant of the metropolis, and the servant of a fruiterer, who was, probably, one of those who attended the play-house, as it appears that in this character she first obtained admission into the theatre in Drury-lane.

'What favour of fortune advanced her from this humble situation to the stage, whether from the general recommendation which her natural humour and vivacity gave her, or a passion which Mr. Hart, the player, had for her, is unknown. It is certain she was a favourite of Dryden's, who gave her the most shewy and alluring parts in his comedies, and wrote several prologues and epilogues expressly for her, but the more immediate cause of her becoming an object of the Monarch's affection was as follows:

'At the Duke's house, under Killegrew's patent, the celebrated *Nokes* had appeared in a hat, larger than *Pistol's*, which pleased the audience so much as to help off a bad play; Dryden caused a hat to be made of the circumference of a large coach-wheel, and as Mrs. Gwyn was low in stature, made her speak an epilogue under the umbrella of it, with its brim stretched out in its utmost horizontal extension. No sooner did she appear in this strange dress, than the house was in convulsions of laughter. Among the rest, the King gave the fullest proof of approbation, by going behind the scenes immediately after the play, and taking her home in his own coach to supper with him.

'After this elevation, she still continued on the stage, and though in general comedy she did not rank with Betterton, Marshall, Lee, Bourell, &c. for the airy, fantastic, sprightly exhibitions of the comic Muse, her genius was most aptly calculated, and, according

to the taste of those times, she was considered the best prologue and epilogue speaker on either theatre.

'It now remains to consider her as the mistress of a King, and here she nobly belied the baseness of her origin, and that seminary of vice in which she was bred. Mrs. Gwyn met and bore her good fortune as if she had been bred to it, discovering neither avarice, pride, nor ostentation; she remembered all her theatrical friends, and did them services; she generously paid off her debt of gratitude to Dryden, and was the patroness of Otway and Lee.

'When she became more immediately connected with the King, that gay monarch was already surrounded with mistresses. The Duchesses of Portsmouth and Plymouth, with Miss Davis, and others, were considered to be in that capacity, but these were known to have been unrestrained in their conduct. Mrs. Gywn preserved her character of fidelity to the last; and being once solicited by a Sir John Germain, to whom she had lost a considerable sum of money at play, to exchange the debt for other favors, she no less honestly than wittily replied, *No, Sir John, I am too good a sportswoman to lay the dog where the deer should lie.*

'She was not only the favourite of the Monarch, but the favourite of the people, and though that age abounded with satires and lampoons against the rest of the King's mistresses, as the causes of political disasters, Mrs. Gwyn, except in the instance of a few lines written by Lord Rochester, not only escaped, but even met their approbation, as she never troubled herself with politics. She was munificent in her charities, sociable with her friends, and what was singular enough, piqued herself on her regard for the church of England, contrary to the then disposition of the Court.

'As a proof how much she was in the favour of the people, an eminent goldsmith, who died about forty years since, in the 79th year of his age, has been often heard to relate, that, when he was an apprentice, his master made a most expensive service of plate, as a present from the King to the Duchess of Portsmouth, and that a great number of people used to croud the shop to gratify their curiosity, and throw out curses against the Duchess; but that all were unanimous in wishing the present had been for Mrs. Gwyn.

'In her person, according to her picture by Lely, she was low in stature, red haired, and had what the French call *en bon point.* There is a bust now to be seen of her at Bagnigge-Wells, formerly her country-house. She had remarkable small but lively eyes: her foot was of the most diminutive size, and used to be the subject of much mirth to her merry paramour.

'She had a very fine understanding, was humourous, witty, and possessed the talents so necessary to enliven conversation in an eminent degree, and generally kept her place at table with the King, the Lords Rochester, Shaftesbury, &c. till they quitted the bounds of decency, when she never failed to retire.

'She lived long enough to see, and without doubt to lament, the decline of that family which had raised her to rank and fortune, having the good sense to avoid meddling with the politics of the times.—After the King's death, she purchased a house in Pall-Mall, where

where she lived many years with an unblemished reputation, and where she died in 1691, and was buried with great funeral solemnity in the parish church of St. Martin in the Fields, to the ringers of which, among other valuable donations, she left a sum of money to supply them with a weekly entertainment, which they enjoy to this day.

'Dr. Tennison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, preached her funeral sermon.'

The late Lord Vere, a descendant of Mrs. Gwyn, related, in the hearing of the writer of this article, a circumstance which seemed to imply a tendency to republicanism in this British Aspasia, though the concubine of a King*. "On every 30th of January, (said Lord Vere,) during the reigns of the Stuarts, the Court, and a great part of the nation, used to put on deep mourning: but my grandmother often dressed up my father, when a boy, in the gayest and most tawdry dress she could find, and sent him to the drawing-room with some frivolous message to the King; who, when he saw him, cried out, Get along, you little bastard! what do you come here for in that dress?"

The article DREAMS, and the *Observations on Sleep*, are curious and well-written: but too long for insertion here.

'FARINELLI,

'An eminent Italian singer, rendered insolent by the incense of the British nation. He despised their praise, paid respect with insult, and, pocketing their gold, retired to enjoy affluence and independence in his native country.

'After much intreaty, and an extravagant pecuniary consideration, he had been prevailed on to engage to sing at a public entertainment, given by the late Duke of Northumberland, who assembled on the occasion a large company of the nobility, gentry, and others. The amateurs were waiting on the tiptoe of expectation to listen with extacy to his warblings, when he rudely sent a verbal message, that he was otherwise engaged, and could not possibly attend. His Grace was severely mortified, and apologized to his friends for their disappointment. The Duke of Modena, to whom Farinelli was a subject, being at that time on his tour to England, and one of the company, begged pardon for interrupting his Grace of Northumberland, and dispatched a servant to the singer, with orders for his immediate attendance.

'Farinelli came, when a chair was placed for him in the room, and every person, except the Prince, stood up. "Does your Grace permit a public singer to sit in your presence?" exclaimed his Highness; "have the goodness to excuse my officious interference, but *we manage these gentry better in Italy*. Farinelli, stand in yonder corner of the room, and sing your best song, in your best manner, to this company, who honour you with their notice." The squeaking

* Perhaps, however, it was mere pleasantry.

minion trembled and obeyed, and after his song retired with a humble bow from the room, receiving from the Duke, at the same time, a nod of approbation.'

The character here given of this exquisite singer, and (according to every well-authenticated account) truly worthy man, is so different from all that we have ever heard or read of him, that, in pure Quixotism, we shall endeavour to rescue him from the present seemingly unjust aspersions.

We are indeed sorry that Mr. Rede has disgraced his compilation by so ill-founded an article. The late histories of music, and the letters of the celebrated poet Metastasio, (a writer of good taste, sound judgment, and of the most scrupulous probity,) as well as the memoirs of this admirable lyric poet by Dr. Burney, contain so many anecdotes which do honor to the head and heart, as well as to the matchless talents of this vocal performer, that we were greatly surprized and dissatisfied at this anecdote. Not one of the facts seems to be well-founded. They may indeed suit many other great opera singers, who, intoxicated with applause, and with the importance which splendid talents and powers of pleasing give to them, are very apt to forget themselves; and, by caprice and insolence, to dissolve every charm which their abilities had created.

We believe that there is not on record one instance of Farinelli being guilty of insolence or disrespect to any nobleman, gentleman, or musical professor, while he remained in England; nor did he quit this country to enjoy our wealth in his own. He went hence to Spain, where he was caressed, knighted, and enriched with a pension for life of 2000l. a year. The late Duke of Northumberland was Sir Hugh Smithson while Farinelli was in England, and many years afterward; and his predecessor was not a patron of music. Neither was Farinelli a subject of the Duke of Modena, but of the King of Naples; in which city he began his career.

Under the article HUMAN SPECIES, we have a series of stories from Lord Monboddo, without any comment, which are too wild and marvellous for the nursery; indeed they are such that the editor has probably inserted them in order to disgrace the author from whom they are selected.

SOAME JENNINGS. (Jenyns.)

The character of this lively writer seems to be nicely touched:

'1. His intellectual powers were of the higher order; his life had been very active and diversified; he had read much, and seen more; he was rich in the experience of more than fourscore years. He conversed as well as he wrote; *how* he wrote is dispatched in few words; his thoughts were sprightly, his expression neat.—This is the character both of his verse and prose.

'On

'On his death-bed he spoke much of his little book on Christianity;—he spoke as one prepared to die; he did not shrink from it as an evil nor a punishment, but met it with firmness as his original destiny, the kind release from what was worse, the more kind summons to all that is better.

'2. He was supposed to know very well what was to be got from a minister, and it was believed he never gave a vote against government. He was a singular man, of singular talents; he wrote an essay on the origin of evils, which is one kind of performance; he afterwards published an essay on the internal evidence of the Christian religion, which is another kind of performance; and he was supposed to be the author of several little productions, in prose and verse, which are neither one nor the other. He was a Lord of Trade; and it is to be told to his honour, that, when the destruction of that Board was in agitation in the House of Commons, and while his unblushing brethren were labouring to support its golden sinecures, he was the only one among them who had sufficient virtue to leave the house before the division.'

In the PARALLELS between THE CIVILIZED MAN AND THE SAVAGE, the balance, according to the author's representation, is so much in favor of the superior felicity of a savage state compared with that of civilization, that it is marvellous that he should lose his time in this vale of tears, when he might spend it so much more happily in New Zealand, or the wilds of Africa.

The article relative to the celebrated Mr. Pope, with an original letter from him, may be acceptable to our readers:

'1. During Pope's last illness, a squabble happened in his chamber between his two Physicians, (Dr. Burton and Dr. Thompson,) Dr. Burton charging Dr. Thompson with hastening his death by the violent purges he had prescribed, and the other retorting the charge. Mr. Pope at length silenced them, saying, "Gentlemen, I only learn by your discourse that I am in a very dangerous way; therefore all I now ask is, that the following epigram may be added after my death to the next edition of the Dunciad, by way of postscript:

"Dunces rejoice, forgive all censures past,
The greatest dunce has kill'd your foe at last."

'2. The late Queen Caroline declared her intention of honoring Mr. Pope with a visit at Twickenham. His mother was then alive; and, lest the visit should give her pain, on account of the danger his religious principles might incur by an intimacy with the Court, his piety made him, with great duty and humility, beg that he might decline this honour. Some years after, his mother being dead, the Prince of Wales condescended to do him the honour of a visit. When Mr. Pope met him at the water-side, he expressed his sense of the honour done him in very proper terms, joined with the most dutiful expressions of attachment. On which the Prince said, "It is very well; but how shall we reconcile your love to a Prince with your professed indisposition to Kings, since Princes will be Kings in time?" "Sir," replied Pope, "I consider royalty under that

noble and authorised type of the lion;—while he is young, and before his nails are grown, he may be approached and caressed with safety and pleasure."

'3. An original Letter from Mr. Pope to the Duchess of Hamilton.

'*London, Oct. the —, between day and night. The writer drunk.*

'Madam,

'Mrs. Whitworth (who, as her epitaph on Twickenham highway assures us, had attained to as much perfection and purity as any since the Apostles) is now deposited, according to her own order, between a fig-tree and a vine, there to be found out at the last resurrection.

'I am just come from seeing your Grace in much the like situation, between a honey-suckle and a rose-bush, where you are to continue as long as canvas can last. I suppose the Painter by these emblems intended to intimate, on the one hand, your Grace's sweet disposition to your friends, and on the other, to shew you are near enough related to the thistle of Scotland, to deserve the same motto with regard to your enemies:

'*Nemo me impune lacessit.*

'The two foregoing periods, methinks, are so mystical, learned, and perplexed, that if you have any Statesmen or Divines about you, they cannot choose but be pleased with them. One Divine you cannot be without, as a good Christian; and a Statesman you have lately had, for I hear my Lord Selkirk has been without you. But (that I may not be unintelligible quite to the bottom of this page) I must tell your Grace in English, that I have made a painter bestow the aforesaid ornaments round about you, (for upon you there needs none,) and am, upon the whole, pleased with my picture beyond expression.

'I may now say of your picture, it is the thing in the world the likest you, except yourself; as a cautious person once said of an elephant; it was the biggest in the world, except itself.

'You see, Madam, it is not impossible for you to be compared to an elephant. And you must give me leave to shew you one may carry on the simile.

'An elephant never bends his knees; and I am told your Grace says no prayers. An elephant has a most remarkable command of his snout, and so has your Grace, when you imitate my Lady Orkney. An elephant is a great lover of men, and so is your Grace for all I know; though from your partiality to myself, I should rather think you love little children.

'I beg you not to be discouraged in this point: remember the text, which I'll preach upon the first day I am a parson, *Suffer little children to come unto me*,—and *despise not one of these little ones*.

'No, Madam,—despise great beasts, such as Gay, who now goes by the dreadful name of The Beast of Blois, where Mr. Pulteney and he are settled, and where he shews tricks gratis to all the beasts of his own country (for strangers do not yet understand the voice of the beast.) I have heard from him but once, Lord Warwick twice, Mrs. Lepell thrice; if there be any has heard from him four times, I suppose it is you.

'I beg

'I beg Mr. Blundell may know Dr. Logg has received ordination, and enters on his functions this winter at Mrs. Blount's. They have chosen this innocent man for their confessor; and I believe most Roman Catholic ladies, that have any sins, will follow their example. This good Priest will be of the order of Melchisedeck, a Priest for ever, and serve a family from generation to generation. He'll stand in a corner as quietly as a clock, and, being wound up once a week, strike up a loud alarum on a Sunday morning. Nay, if the Christian religion should be abolished, (as indeed there is great reason to expect it, from the wisdom of the Legislature,) he might at worst make an excellent bonfire; which is all that (upon a change of religion) can be desired from a heretic. I do not hope your Grace should be converted; but, however, I wish you would call at Mrs. Blount's out of curiosity: to meet people one likes is thought by some the best reason for going to church, and I dare promise you'll like one another. They are extremely your servants, or else I should not think them my friends.

'I ought to keep up the custom, and ask you to send me something; therefore, pray, Madam, send me yourself,—that is a letter; and pray make haste to bring up yourself, that is all I value, to town.

'I am, with the truest respect, the least ceremony, and the most zeal, Madam,

'Your Grace's most obedient, faithful,

'And most humble, servant, A. Pope.

"Mr. Hamilton, I am your's."—There is a short letter for you.

'A. P.'

There are many other articles which would tempt us to quote: but we have already been liberal, though without great nicety of selection: the reader may, therefore, be assured of finding numerous tid-bits, if he will take the trouble to carve for himself.

A table of Errata is wanting to this book, particularly for the proper names, which are very incorrectly printed in many instances: we have *Bottetot* for Bottetourt, *Disenfares* for Des Enfans, *Schemling* for Schmeling, &c.

Dr B....y.

Art. XII. *Transactions of the Society instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce;* with the Premiums offered in the Year 1799. Vol. XVII. 8vo. pp. 464. 5s. Boards. Robson, Becket, &c.

So laudable is the general design of this Society, and so multiplied and various are the objects which it embraces, that it would be a want of public spirit to indicate a wish to repress its exertions. Far be from us such a desire: yet it may not be possible for us gravely to contemplate all its efforts. A premium is continued to be offered for the best method of *Making Meadow-Hay in Wet Weather;* and a short paper is

inserted in the subsequent communications, the purport of which is to shew that clover, lucerne, and other strong-stalked plants, have been made into hay, by a particular process, in the northern counties, in wet seasons. We doubt the fact, however, that *good hay* has been made even of strong-stalked plants in seasons *absolutely and uniformly wet;* and even supposing that it were true, this would afford little encouragement to hope that meadow-hay could be well made in wet weather. We indeed can propose a method by which it may be done: but, as this is not a cheap one, we shall despair of having the gold medal or thirty guineas awarded to us. If a tent or awning were erected over the whole field, so that no rain could fall on the grass after it was cut; or if the grass, on being cut, were removed into large buildings, (which last method, we have been told, is practised on the Duke of Argyle's estate in Scotland,) and kept turned till the moisture be sufficiently dried out of it, tolerable hay may be procured in rainy seasons: but this will not be so good as that which is made by the help of sun-beams. To make sure of good hay, the most effectual method would be to offer a premium for the best method of preventing wet-weather during the hay-harvest!—Let us, however, be serious, and return to the contents of the volume.

We highly applaud the extension of the Society's regard to the accommodation of the labouring poor; and we are happy in seeing among their offered rewards, the gold medal to the person who in the year 1799 shall erect the greatest number of cottages for the accommodation of the labouring poor, and appointing *not less than two acres of land* to each cottage. Perhaps this allowance of land to every cottage is more than is necessary, and would be more than every poor man could cultivate consistently with the duty which he owes to his employer. We wish, therefore, that the quantity of land had been *indefinite;* and, as there are many miserable huts (or hovels) in the distant counties, which are the only habitations assigned to the poor,—and which disgrace and disfigure the districts to which they belong, and are a reproach to the nation at large,—may it not deserve the consideration of the Society, in what way they could best invite our nobility, gentry, rich land-owners, and monied men, to substitute comfortable and decent cottages for these wretched and filthy hovels; or, in other words, to convert an assemblage of miserable huts into a neat and picturesque village, which the eye of Humanity might contemplate with satisfaction, and the eye of Taste might view without disgust? Many villages require to be rebuilt; and, supposing each cottage to cost 50 l., may not the Society propose the value of a cottage to be given

to the person, who shall rebuild the most poor cottages on his estate; the number so rebuilt to be not less than twenty, nor more than two together? It may also offer a reward for the best plan for arranging the habitations of the poor in an agricultural parish.

We make no farther remarks on the premiums proposed in this volume, but shall proceed to notice the communications.

Papers in Agriculture.

The first is from Nathaniel Kent, Esq. containing, by permission of his Majesty, an Account of the Improvements on the Farm in the Great Park at Windsor.

Mr. Kent relates that, in the year 1791, the Great Park at Windsor, containing about 4000 acres, fell into his Majesty's possession; that the soil is various, in some parts clay and loam, and in others sharp gravel, or poor sand;—that a great part of the former was covered with rushes and mole-hills, and the latter with fern and moss;—that about 1000 acres of the highest part were separated from the rest at one extremity, and formed what is called the Norfolk Farm; and that about 400 more, at the other extremity, of a good loamy soil, were separated, and called the Flemish Farm; both being named from the nature of the husbandry designed to be adopted on them; that the rest (about 2,400 acres *) remains still in plantation and park, and, though so much reduced, yet, from the improvements which have been made on it by draining, harrowing, and rolling, is now capable of carrying more stock than the whole 4000 acres did before.

In the brief account here given of the Norfolk Farm, we find that 'it is managed under a five-course shift, of one hundred acres in a shift; as thus,—first, wheat or rye; second, the irregular shift; third, turnips; fourth, barley or oats; fifth, clover.'—The irregular shift, which is of great use on a light land farm, is thus explained: 'it is meant to be partly productive and partly preparative. Forty acres of it are sown with vetches, to be fed off; forty are sown the latter end of August with rye, for early feed the next spring for the ewes and lambs; the remaining twenty acres are planted with potatoes, and the whole comes round for turnips the next year.'

By the experiments made on these farms, the advantages of employing oxen in husbandry, instead of horses, are attempted to be established. Of the former, his Majesty has not fewer than one hundred and eighty on his different farms, parks, and gardens; and they are found to answer so well, that now not one horse is kept. For the particular mode of

* Should not this be 2,600?

treatment,

treatment, we must refer to the paper; only observing that the average profit of the ox is stated at 20 l. *per cent.*

Mr. Kent concludes his history of his Majesty's Farms with an account of 'an Over-shot Mill, which our amiable Sovereign, for the benefit of the poor, has caused to be erected and worked by the waste water from the lake below the Lodge. Here a sufficiency of corn, two-thirds wheat and one-third rye, is ground and dressed, and given to all the labourers, at sixteen pence *per* stone of fourteen pounds, in quantities suitable to the size of their families.'—If such a mill could be erected in every parish, it would be a great advantage to the labouring Poor. It is by such establishments, and not by *little evanescent charities*, that we are to attempt to mend their condition.

The second paper merely relates the *planting of seven acres and a half of Osiers*, by Thomas Page, Esq. of Ely: for which he was rewarded with the Honorary Gold Medal.

The third communication gives a particular account of the process of Mr. Robert Dudgeon, of Tynningham, in *the culture of Beans and Wheat*, on twenty-three and a half acres of land, English statute measure. He sowed, by drilling, an hundred and twenty-six bushels of Tick beans; the total produce of which was one hundred and thirteen quarters, five bushels, and three pecks.

Mr. D. observes that the seed of the wheat-crop, which followed that of the beans, was raised by him from a single grain; and that it has been his practice for some time to raise his seed-corn from the produce of a single grain, picked while growing in the field: he finds it a considerable improvement, as it equalizes the period of ripening, and produces a better sample at market, the grains being all nearly of a size.

The fourth paper contains an account of *cultivating six acres of poor land with Potatoes, and afterward feeding Cattle and Sheep with them*, by Mr. William Seaton, Tilgate, Sussex. The expence is stated at 31 l. 14 s. and the value of the produce at 79 l. 16 s. 6 d.

In the fifth article, an interesting account is given by Mr. Robert Bell, of Huntshill near Jedburgh, North Britain, of *Improvements*, on an extensive scale, *of Lands lying waste or uncultivated*. The exertions of Mr. B. appear to have been as promising as they were spirited: but he did not live completely to execute them: though he so far succeeded as to increase the value of an estate of 1,100 acres, from three hundred and twelve to more than twelve hundred pounds *per annum*.

The sixth paper is similar to the preceding, and relates the *Improvements* of Mr. John Fox on 172 *acres of waste uncultivated Land* on Box-hill, Dorking, Surrey.

The

The subject of the next communication is what is called *tippling* clover-hay; 'which is done by rolling the grass up, immediately after the scythe, into bundles or tipples, of the size of a small barley sheaf, drawing out a band from one side, twisting it as drawn out, and tying it firm round. Then placing the tipple between the knees, the part above the band is drawn through the hands with a twist, and the longest grasses drawn out so far as to tie in a knot, which finishes the point of the cone, and forms the tipple. It is then set on its base.'

We know not how far this will be generally intelligible: but we apprehend that the same purpose of carrying off the rain might be answered equally well, with much less trouble. However, four short letters speak in favour of this practice.

To Mr. Middleton, the intelligent author of the Survey of Middlesex, the Society is indebted for the eighth paper, *on different kinds of Manure.*—After having enumerated the several manures commonly employed, he composes an eulogy on *Night-soil*, and laments (as he did in his *Survey*) that the *soil of privies*, so valuable as a manure, should for the most part be washed into rivers instead of being carted on the land. He estimates this loss in Britain at five millions of pounds sterling *per annum.*

The succeeding paper details Experiments made by Matthew Forster, Esq. on a twenty-one-acre-field of light sandy loam, to determine *the comparative advantage of the Drill or Broad-cast method in the cultivation of Turnips.* These experiments are in favor of the drill husbandry, and of drills at two feet distance, in preference to 18 inches.

The letter which follows is from the Rev. Henry Jerome De Salis, D. D. *on the cultivation of Parsnips, and the feeding of cattle and sheep with them;* and the last communication, under the head of Agriculture, is a Letter from Thomas Skip Dyot Bucknall, Esq. relative to the cause of *Blight on Fruit Trees*, which is considered as a supplementary paper to his Letters on Orcharding. See M. R. vol. xxii. p. 138.

Papers in Polite Arts.

This department opens with a continuation of Mr. Sheldrake's Dissertation (printed in the preceding volume) *on painting in Oil, in a manner similar to that practised in the Venetian School;* it details *the process used to separate the Mucilage from Linseed Oil, &c. so as to fit them to serve as vehicles in that manner of painting.*—To this paper is subjoined *the method which he employed to dissolve Copal in Spirits of Turpentine, and in Alcohol.*

We are next presented with *the process of producing the Lights in stained Drawings*, purchased for 20 guineas of Mr. Francis Nicholson,

Nicholson, of Ripon, Yorkshire. The method is thus detailed:

'The principle of this process consists in covering the places where the touches of light are intended to be, with a composition not liable to be displaced by washing over it with the colour, and such as may be afterwards removed by a fluid in which the colours used in water are not soluble.

'This composition or stopping mixture is made by dissolving bees-wax in oil of turpentine, in the proportion of one ounce of wax to five ounces of the oil; and, as near the time of using it as may be convenient, grind with the pallet-knife as much flake white, or white-lead, in oil of turpentine, as may be wanted at one time; dilute it with the above solution until it will work freely with the pencil, and appear on the paper, when held between the eye and the light, to be opake. It is necessary to observe this, or the first touches will not be sufficiently visible, after being washed over with the colours, to ascertain the places of the second. It is also necessary to use a frame instead of the drawing-board, or to paste the paper on the frame of the drawing-board, so as to remove the pannel; because the first and second touches must be put on with the drawing placed between the eye and the light, as they will be most visible in that situation. On this frame paste the paper wet so as to dry firm: when quite dry, draw the outline, and proceed as follows:

'1st, With a fine small hair pencil, and the stopping mixture, cover those places where the clear whiteness of the paper may be wanted, except in the sky: let it dry a few minutes; then wet the paper on both sides, and while it is wet wash the sky. The shadows of the clouds, distances, and general breadths of shadow, must be put in with the grey tint; and over the places of the light, wash the tints of the brightest light; those will be generally yellow oker, or light red.

'The light of the clouds may be preserved sharp by pressing on that part a piece of tissue-paper, previous to the washing of the sky; this, by absorbing the superfluous moisture, will prevent the colour from spreading farther than is desired. Suffer the whole to be very dry; and

'2dly, Touch in with the stopping mixture the sharp and prominent parts of the brightest lights; let them dry a few minutes, then wash over them with the tints of the next degree of light.

'3dly, Stop with the mixture the second order of touches, and wash over them with the middle tints; strengthen also at the same time the breadths of shadow.

'4thly, Stop with broad touches of the mixture the places of the middle tint, uniting them to the former touches, and extending them so as to graduate the middle colours into the shadow: strengthen the shadows, making them nearly as dark as they are intended to be, and let the whole be perfectly dry.

'Then take oil of turpentine, and with a sponge, or hog's hair pencil, wash over the places where the mixture has been used, rubbing it with the brush until it be dissolved: clear it away with a linen rag, and

and wash it with more oil of turpentine so long as any white lead appears; then let it dry.

'Warm the drawing; then with a soft brush, and highly rectified spirit of wine, wash the places where the oil of turpentine has been used, to clear away the remainder of it: rub the drawing lightly on the face, but sponge it well on the back.

'When dry, tint down the lights where it may be wanted; harmonize the colouring, and cut the shadows to effect, with still darker tints as may be necessary.

'If other touches of light should afterwards be wanted in the shadowed parts, the colour may be easily removed by a pencil formed of sponge, with water sufficiently to produce them with as much strength as can be desired; then stop them with the mixture; wash the shadow over the touches, bringing it to the colour taken off; and when dry, remove the mixture with the oil of turpentine and spirit of wine.'

The only remaining paper in this class is a letter from the Miss Knights, of Sticken, in Buckinghamshire, accompanied by two busts modelled in clay, and two casts in Plaster of Paris, likenesses of and executed by themselves, and 'hardened by wax in such a manner that those in clay represent bronze, and those in plaster, marble,' explaining the method by which the clay and plaster were hardened. The process is very simple.

The Papers in Mechanics

Are, first, an account by Mr. Robert Hynam of Petersburg (accompanied with plates and calculations) of his *Instrument for gauging cutters for wheels*, for the use of clock and watch-makers. This ingenious and useful paper, justly rewarded by the gold medal, cannot be abridged.

The second memoir relates the application of a Crank *to answer the purpose of an Escapement in Clocks*, by Mr. Simon Goodrich, who received for it a bounty of sixty-five pounds. This invention cannot be explained without the plates.

The third paper explains a method *of turning Spherical Forms in wood*, by Mr. Thomas Cook, of Newington, Surrey; rewarded with a bounty of twenty guineas.—The fourth describes a machine *for counterbalancing ropes in deep mines* (with a drawing) by Mr. Wm. Featherstonehaugh, of Lambton, Durham;—and the fifth is an account of a method of *laying on water on water-wheels*, by Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.—Without the plates, these papers do not admit of explanation.

Under the title of Colonies and Trade, we find only one paper, which merely contains certificates of the planting of *Bread-fruit Trees* in Jamaica, reported to be in a thriving state.

The remainder of the volume is occupied as usual. Prefixed to it, is a copper-plate portrait of Dr. Peter Templeman; executed

cuted as a respectful and grateful tribute to the memory of the Society's former learned secretary. Since the appearance of this volume, they have sustained another loss of this nature, in the death of the late worthy Mr. Samuel More, who filled that office during many years.

Mo-y.

ART. XIII. *The History of Framlingham*, in the County of Suffolk; including brief Notices of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, from the Foundation of the College to the present Time. Begun by the late Robert Hawes, Gent. Steward of the Manors of Framlingham and Saxted. With considerable Additions and Notes. By Robert Loder. 4to. pp. 470. 1l. 1s. Boards. Printed by and for R. Loder, Woodbridge.

IN the preface to this volume, we have the following information respecting its materials:

'This work, forming part of the History of the Hundred of Loes, is extracted from a very fair MS. comprising upwards of 700 folio pages closely written, adorned in the body of the history and in the margins, with drawings of Churches, Gentlemen's Seats, miniature Portraits, ancient Seals, and Coats of Arms of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy blazoned in their proper Colours, which was compiled by Robert Hawes, Gent. Steward of the Manors of Framlingham and Saxted, in the year 1712, and remains in the Collection of John Revett, of Brandeston-Hall, Esquire, who very generously permitted the editor to make a Transcript from it, for this occasion, to whom he begs leave to present his most grateful acknowledgments.

'Another copy of the preceding MS. was presented by Mr. Hawes, to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke-Hall; a third, (on the credit of two respectable Gentlemen) is said to be in the Publick Library at Cambridge; and a fourth, in the Collection of the Marquis of Hertford.

'Mr. Hawes derived much information from the Records and MSS. at Pembroke-Hall, and was also greatly assisted in his researches, by the liberal communications of the Rev. Dr. Tanner, Chancellor of Norwich, and John Revett, of Brandeston-Hall, Esq. grandfather to the present gentleman of that name.

'The Account of the Masters and Fellows of Pembroke-Hall, was originally begun by Matthew Wren, President of that House, afterwards Lord Bishop of Ely (see Strype's Life of Archbishop Grindal, pa. 308); augmented and continued by Mr. Hawes before mentioned; the Reverend Richard Atwood, A. M. Fellow of the College; and brought down to the year 1795, by the Rev. Dr. Turner the present Master, to whom the editor is infinitely obliged, as also for his unexpected condescension, and success with the Fellows and Scholars, in procuring for this volume, the plate containing the portrait of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight, drawn and engraved at their expence, from the original picture in Serjeants-Inn-Hall. The patronage and encouragement, which this work has

received, from that respectable Body, will ever be remembered by the editor, with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude.'

Dr. Johnson has somewhere observed, that it is scarcely possible to prevent the imagination from magnifying the importance of those objects with which it has been long conversant; and when the reader is told, with great solemnity, that Framlingham is distant from the equator 52 degrees, 15 minutes North latitude, and from the first general meridian which passeth through Gratiosa, one of the isles of the Azores, 29 degrees of longitude, he may probably think that Mr. Robert Hawes, the learned Steward, was not exempted from this common foible of our nature. He will be confirmed in this opinion as he proceeds; for, in the account which is given of the lords and ladies of Framlingham, the author has contrived to interweave a large portion of the history of England; in the early parts of which he is somewhat prolix and tedious, as well as too fond of inserting monkish legends, equally incredible and uninteresting. As he advances, however, he is more entertaining and instructive; and those who delight in the records of antient families may find their curiosity gratified, by the history of the Bigods, Moubrays, and Howards. The work certainly abounds with much curious anecdote: but, though not destitute of strength, the style is stiff and formal: it can boast few allurements to captivate the imagination, and is not always sufficiently animated to fix the attention; yet many of the incidents here related cannot be read without emotion.

Respecting Framlingham Church, the author is sufficiently copious. It appears by his account to be spacious and magnificent; and it contains some monuments of the Norfolk family, of extraordinary beauty, and in a style of architecture rather uncommon.

The work consists of 27 chapters, and the last fourteen relate chiefly to the manour; the peculiar customs of which will be little interesting to the generality of readers. As we have already observed, the volume contains a variety of matter, which is collected with great care, and indeed with minute attention. We see no reason for doubting its fidelity and accuracy; and, though the taste of Mr. Hawes was not equal to his learning, his book may be considered as a valuable acquisition by the Antiquary, and must be allowed by all to be the vehicle of much useful information.—The editor should also receive his share of commendation, for his laudable attempt to unite the cultivation of literature with its commercial pursuits.

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ART.

ART. XIV. *Carmen Seculare for the Year 1800.* By Henry James Pye, P. L. 4to. pp. 43. 3s. 6d. Wright.

——— "*Meliusque semper*
Proroget ævum."

CHECKERED with lights and shades, with sunshine and with storms, with success and with misfortune, must be the history of every country within the long period of a hundred years: but it is flattering to think that, varied as the picture has been, the eighteenth century has afforded so much real matter for eulogy; and that the *Carmen Seculare* of the year 1800 by the Poet Laureat surpasses that of 1700 by Prior, as much in the grandeur of events recorded, as in the beauty and majesty of its versification.

Horace, when singing the praises of the Augustan Age, benevolently hopes that an æra still happier for Rome would succeed: not so Mat. Prior with respect to his country, in the period which he celebrated. Indeed, he seemed to think that it would be in vain to expect or hope that Great Britain could be more great and flourishing than she was in the year 1700. His poem stated,

"*That nothing went before so great,*
And nothing greater can succeed."

In the first assertion he might be right; in the latter, we are happy in adding, he was not a little mistaken. This country has since manifested herself greater than she then was; and we will hope that the sun of her glory has not yet reached its meridian altitude.

It is curious to reflect on the changes of the world, and to observe how, in a series of ages, empire moves its seat! Horace *, in what is in fact a part of his beautiful *Carmen Seculare*, mentions Britain as one of the extremities to which the Roman empire extended its arms; and our Laureat, in his Ode, can speak of Britain extending her arms to the very throne of the Cæsars, to the Capitol itself, and may sing of victories obtained by British heroes on parts of the globe unknown to Cæsar and to Alexander. For naval glory, Britain at this moment stands unrivalled in history. Ocean never before sustained any thing so magnificent and so formidable.

The performance before us is truly poetical: while it displays both judgment and taste, it abounds with grand and suitable imagery; and the verse flows with graceful dignity. The picture of the century is pourtrayed with the skill of a master. The figures are well grouped, and, to produce effect, they are aided by a richness of colouring. Some of the likenesses, indeed, are *flattering*: but the most cynical critic

* Vid. Ode xxi. lib. 1. l. 15.

must

must acknowlege that they are well managed. Much ingenuity is shewn in delineating certain features of the present reign, in the colouring of which some dexterity was requisite. Those parts of the history of the century which include the *rebellion* in 1745, and the dispute with America, which terminated in her separation from the parent state, are of this number. The canvas, however, is enriched with other subjects than those of war:—the painter records the progress of science and of the arts; and the discoveries of Cook on the Earth, and Herschell in the Heavens, are deservedly introduced.

'The Muses now their golden lyres
Vibrate responsive to the warbled song,
And Rapture wakes the thrilling wires;
In measur'd cadence to the sound,
Sweet flows the magic strain around,
And charms the listening throng.—
Nor do the softer arts alone,
The genial dew expanding own;
Rais'd by the Monarch's favouring smile,
Severer Science hails the happy isle.
Mathesis with uplifted eye,
Tracing the wonders of the sky,
Now shews the mariner to guide
His vessel through the trackless tide;
Now gazing on the blue profound,
Where whirl the stars in endless round,
Beholds new constellations rise,
New systems crowd the argent skies;
Views with new lustre round the glowing pole,
Wide his stupendous orb the Georgian planet roll;

'Seas, where yet the venturous keel
Never plough'd the foaming wave,
Isles, the halcyon gales that feel,
Temper'd by tides the southern shore that lave;
Where smiling Peace and genial Love
Through shades perennial rove;
The bleak inhospitable plains,
Where in dread state antarctic Winter reigns,
Where never yet the solar power
Has warm'd even noontide's sullen hour,
Shot through the frozen sky his vigorous beam,
Unbound the soil, or thaw'd the stream;
In every clime from pole to pole,
Where wind can blow, or billow roll,
Britannia's barks the coast explore,
Waft Science, Peace, and Plenty o'er,
Till Earth's remotest regions share
A wealthy people's stores, a patriot Monarch's care.'

Having adverted to the very different aspects which Italy and Britain now assume, compared with those which they presented about the commencement of the Christian æra, we shall give to our readers the Laureat's happy use of this circumstance; with his elegant conclusion, in which he expresses his wish for the return of peace, and for the union with Ireland:

'Spirits of warriors! who of yore,
By yellow Tiber's trophied shore,
Saw heap'd on rich Campania's soil,
A conquer'd world's collected spoil;
And thou, O JULIUS, whose embattled host
First shook Invasion's scourge on Albion's coast,
Say, when from CASSIBELLAN'S agile car,
Flash'd the just vengeance of defensive war;
Say, did ye deem that e'er the painted race,
In distant times, your shore remote should trace,
Chase from your far fam'd towers Oppression's doom,
Restore your wasted fields, protect the walls of Rome.

'Sire of the winter drear,
Who lead'st the months in circling dance along,
May Peace and Concord claim the votive song,
That chants the glories of the rising year;
For Albion longs around her generous brow
To bind the olive's sober bough,
Though unappall'd her laurel'd front defies
The fiery blast that flashes through the skies.—
Wooing, O Peace! thy halcyon ray,
Ready she stands for war, nor shuns the ensanguin'd fray;
But on Ierne's kindred sky
She casts Affection's fondest eye.
O! as the era past saw Anna join
Each warrior nation of Britannia's line,
So may the auspicious hours that now ascend,
The sister isles in ceaseless Union blend—
While Ocean's guardian arms around them thrown,
Form to their coasts an adamantine zone;
There, proudly rising o'er the circling main,
Lord of the waves, their patriot King shall reign;
And fam'd through every clime, from pole to pole,
Long as the unfailing stream of Time shall roll,
Religion, Virtue, Glory, shall adorn
The illustrious age of GEORGE, the Monarch Briton born!'

Where beauties abound, it may seem fastidious to point out little defects; we shall therefore excuse ourselves this task; yet we must be allowed to wonder that such a line should have escaped, as,

'*Boasted* yet a prouder *boast*.'

We

We had nearly forgotten the introduction to this poem, in which the author notices the controversy respecting the commencement of the nineteenth century. He says that, at first, he was inclined to adopt the generally received opinion, that the nineteenth century did not commence till the 1st of January 1801: but that, on inquiry, he found all authority against him. He has therefore adopted the contrary opinion, and deprecates the resentment of those who differ from him.

The following is the evidence which he produces:

'I found that the Secular Masque of Dryden was performed at Drury-lane Theatre early in the year 1700; and that Prior's Carmen Seculare was written for the same year, and obviously for the 1st of January. These examples were sufficient authority for me, independently of their shewing the received opinion of that time. I found also in the schedule to the act of parliament for altering the style, and which is printed in all the Common Prayer Books, these words: "For the next century, that is, from the year 1800 to the year 1899 inclusive."

'In the French Encyclopedie, Article Lettre Dominicale, we find, "Il changera en 1800, en 1900, en 2100, &c. en un mot au commencement de chacun des siecles dont la première année n'est pas bissextile." And again under Cycle Solaire, explaining the tables, it says—"La première de ces tables sera pour le siecle qui a commencé par l'année 1600; la second pour les siecles qui commencent par les années 1700, 2100, 2500, 2900, 3400, &c."

'There is yet a stronger authority, arising from the history of the institution of the Christian era, as it is usually called, though now known not to be reckoned from the real birth of our Saviour, but which makes no difference with respect to the present question.

'A native of Scythia, Dionysius Exiguus, so named from his stature, who exercised the function of Abbot at Rome in the sixth century, thinking it disgraceful that the Christians should reckon their years from the foundation of a city which was the seat of their persecutors, resolved to introduce a new era from the birth of Christ, which he fixed on the 25th of December, in the year of Rome 753; but to accommodate it to the Roman Calendar, he reckoned from the first of January ensuing, in the manner that he exemplified by the following table of the first century, and on which the calculation of the beginning and close of the century just commenced in the table in our Common Prayer Books is founded.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56
57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94
95 96 97 98 99.'—

Mo-y.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE,

For MARCH, 1800.

IRELAND.

Art. 15. *Speech of Patrick Duigenan, LL.D.* in the Irish House of Commons, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1800, on the Subject of an Incorporating Union between Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Wright.

THIS animated and eloquent politician, with whom our readers are already acquainted, here answers the principal objections which have been started against the *Union*, by the Partizans of "Things as they are;" concluding his powerful oration by a very striking display of the dreadful consequences which, in his strong apprehension, must attend the non-compliance of Ireland with the proffer of National Incorporation with Great Britain. The picture is so horrid, that we shall not attempt to copy it; chusing rather to refer to the original, as here exhibited.—In the following paragraph, the author takes leave of his auditory, with an assertion of his integrity, with regard to his own views on the subject of this address:

'WE HAVE NOW OUR CHOICE; whether we will rush on our own ruin, or embrace with joy the measure of an INCORPORATING UNION, the sure pledge of national Happiness, Prosperity, and Security. Unconnected as I am with the Government, or its Ministers, both in England and Ireland, and attached to it only as a good and loyal subject, in spite of clamour and faction, I must express my sincere wish that the Nation may adopt the latter measure. I have long since made my choice;

'*Non ardor Civium prava jubentium*
Mente quatit solidâ.'

Art. 16. *Union or Separation.* Written some Years since by the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Dean of Glocester, and now first published *in this Tract*, upon the same Subject, by the Rev. Dr. Clarke, Secretary for the Library and Chaplain to his R. H. the Prince of Wales. With an Appendix on the Political, Commercial, and Civil State of Ireland. 3d Edition. 8vo. 2s. Hatchard. 1799.

This is the tract to which we imperfectly alluded in our last Review, p. 199. We were misled by the sameness of the title-page, to confound Dr. Clarke's tract, [now, for the first time, before us] with that of Mr. R. Farrel, formerly reviewed: but we are now set right by a perusal of Dr. C.'s publication, for a copy of which we are obliged to the courtesy of the respectable author.—It is a valuable production:—but it is needless for us to recommend it to our readers, after the praise so justly bestowed on it in the House of Lords, March 19, 1799, as "containing more sound sense, more information, and more knowlege of the world, than volumes which have been written on the subject,"—that of the Union, &c.

Art.

Art. 17. *Political, Commercial, and Civil State of Ireland.* By the Rev. Dr. Clarke, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Hatchard. 1799.

In this tract, the views, estimates, statements, and conclusions, of the ingenious writer, all terminate clearly in favour of an incorporate union of the sister islands; and his arguments in general well deserve the attention of every impartial reader.

Art. 18. *The Speech at length of Henry Grattan, Esq.* in the Irish House of Commons, against the Union with Great Britain. 8vo. 1s. Jordan. 1800.

Mr. Grattan's determined hostility to the *new political* arrangements between the sister islands is sufficiently known to the world. In his oratorical exertions, he is usually declamatory; in this speech, however, he is more than commonly argumentative:—in either mode, it must be acknowleged by all parties, he is a formidable antagonist. He is still, with characteristic consistency, hostile to the grand proposition; declaring, in the concluding sentence of this publication, that 'were he expiring on the floor,' he should 'beg to utter his last breath, and to record his dying testimony.'

Art. 19. *A Narrative of what passed at Killala,* in the County of Mayo, and the Parts adjacent, during the French Invasion, in the Summer of 1798. By an Eye-witness. 8vo. pp. 148. 2s. 6d. Dublin printed; London reprinted for Stockdale. 1800. Another Edition, 8vo. pp. 182. 3s. 6d. Wright.

This narrative is evidently the production of the Bishop of Killala; who assigns the following reason for his having undertaken the task, *viz:*

'As I know that inaccurate accounts of remarkable events must at length be taken for true, and be adopted by the historian if he is not supplied with better, I feel myself drawn, against my liking, by the very imperfect narratives I have yet seen of what passed at Killala, while foreign and domestic enemies possessed that town, in the summer of 1798, to state as much as fell under my observation at that critical period.'

His Lordship's account is so very circumstantial, that it cannot but prove particularly interesting to the generality of readers; especially to the inhabitants of that part of the country in which the incidents here recorded actually occurred. The relation will not fail also to engage the attention of many readers in *this* kingdom; who will be pleased with the prudence, moderation, and candor manifested by the very respectable narrator towards the different parties, on this difficult occasion,—invaders and all.

The French troops left at Killala, exclusive of the Irish insurgents who joined them, amounted only to about 200. The officers quartered themselves on the good Bishop and his family; who entertained these unwelcome guests with perfect hospitality. Their stay at Killala was about a month; when they were obliged (General Humbert, with the main body, not being near enough at hand to reinforce them,) to surrender to a division of the English army.

Art. 20. *An Examination into the Principles contained in a Pamphlet, entitled the Speech of Lord Minto,* with some Remarks upon a Pamphlet, entitled Observations on that Part of the Speaker's Speech which relates to Trade. By the Right Hon. Barry, Earl Farnham, 8vo. pp. 61. Dublin. 1800.

This respectable nobleman has had the hardihood to enter the lists against so powerful an antagonist as Lord Minto, whose much applauded performance we lately reviewed *;—and the combatants are not very unequally matched:

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war!"

The patriotic champion of Ireland attacks his adversary on all the principal points of this eager conflict of opinions and views:—but although the onset is vigorous, all is fair and liberal in the deportment of the combatants:—indeed, on the part of Lord Minto, the contest is not yet become personal. As in the very advanced stage of this great national controversy, it is not for us to venture into the pith and moment of the argument, we trust that our readers will rest satisfied with the following transcript of Lord Farnham's concluding summary of the principal ramifications of this question.

'The measure which has been under consideration is so momentous in its consequences, and so complicated in its nature, that it requires the most attentive investigation. I have endeavoured to examine it in its various ramifications, and to view it in its different bearings. I have particularly attended to your Lordship's position, that the *only mode* of connexion which can remove the *evil of separation*, or confer the *benefit of Union*, is a *perfect identity* of government. This you lay down as the *criterion* to determine whether such Legislative Union ought to be formed between these two nations. For this purpose I have examined the nature of the connexion intended to be formed, agreeable to the outlines laid before his Majesty by the Parliament of Great Britain, from which it clearly appears, that if such connexion shall take place, every distinctness in revenue, taxation, and expenditure *now* subsisting between the two kingdoms will continue, and consequently, that they will not be thereby *identified*. I therefore consider myself justified by your Lordship's authority in asserting, that such Union ought not to be adopted; it has been shewn, that the great object of the minister in the pursuit of this measure, is to acquire the command over the purse of Ireland. This will be procured by the Union, through the immense majority of British members in the united Parliament. Should an Union take place, Ireland will be chargeable with a proportion of the expences of the empire, her own sinking fund, and *at least* the interest of her own debt. Taxes must necessarily be laid on for providing for such expences which shall extend to *that kingdom* only, they will be imposed *nominally* by the united Parliament, but *actually* by the majority of British members in such Parliament. Of the taxes thus *confined* to Ireland in their operation, those British members will not feel the pressure, nor will either *they* or *those whom they represent* be in any sort affected by them. By the Constitution, the power of taxation is lodged in those who are to pay them, *the people;* this arrangement

* See M. Rev. June, p. 217.

furnishes

furnishes a security, that such power shall not be improperly encreased, but that constitutional check will here be *undermined*, and the *people of Ireland* will be taxed by the *representatives* of another people, who do not *participate* in the burthens they *impose*. Although unaccustomed to write, I have ventured to lay my thoughts before the public, in the plain language of common sense upon that momentous question, which must determine whether Ireland shall continue to enjoy a free Constitution, or become a province of Great Britain. I shall now with all due respect take my leave of your Lordship, relying upon the good sense of my Countrymen, that they will resist this ruinous measure.

'FARNHAM.'

Lord Farnham modestly alludes to his not being much in the habit of writing. We see no occasion for any apology on this head, though we have observed some slight inaccuracies: but they are lost in the vast importance and interest of the subject, and in the spirit and ardour of the investigation.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

Art. 21. *An Answer to Lord Somerville's Address to the Board of Agriculture*, on the Subject of Sheep and Wool, on the 14th of May, 1799:—or to such Part of it as relates to the Substitution of English for Spanish Wools, in the Manufacture of Superfine Cloths. 4to. 1s. Cadell jun. and Davies.

Art. 22. *Reply to a Treatise called an Answer to the President's Address to the Board of Agriculture* on the Subject of Sheep and Wool, &c. &c. 4to. 1s. Nicol.

Uniformity of opinion is no more to be expected in trade than in religion; we must therefore allow clothiers, as well as doctors, to disagree. The author of the *Answer* to Lord Somerville's Address declares himself to be engaged in a woollen manufactory of considerable extent; and he asserts, from his own experience, that Spanish wool is necessary to the manufacture of the best superfines, and that the first manufacturers in the counties of Glocester, Wilts, and Somerset, make no mixture of English with Spanish wool in their superfine cloths. He is therefore disposed to smile at the President's resolution, never again to wear superfine cloth, nor kerseymere, any part of which is of foreign growth. Independently of this, the addresser is of opinion that it would be bad policy to discourage the importation of Spanish wool:

'The principal *fact*, (he says,) which I mean to oppose to Lord Somerville's *theory*, is, that the growth of English wool is now barely sufficient for the consumption of the manufactures of the country; that no stock of English wool remains on hand from one year to the other; *consequently*, that every pound of Spanish wool brought into this country, and worked up in it, is so much additional employment and profit to the country.'

In answer to this, the author of the *Reply* subjoins, 'True! import wool from Spain; the more the better; leave not a pound in that country; but if the interest of this country be an object, export

every pound again when worked up—pay the Spaniard for the raw material, and be repaid by the Turk for it; when manufactured, he wants it; we want it not, and are fools to pay the difference of price, The manufacturer is paid his wages, and the heart of the poor gladdened alike, in either case.'

A specimen of British superfine cloth is exhibited in the margin of the *Reply*, which seems to be an excellent manufacture; and at all events we ought to encourage the growth of fine wools, that we may be as little dependent as possible on a foreign supply. Yet, with all our improvements in the breed of sheep, it may be as impossible for the Yorkshire clothier to manufacture a superfine equal to what can be made from the finest Spanish wool, as for a Norwich manufacturer to produce from his looms shawls equal to those which are imported from India. The author of the *Reply* may be right in asserting that cloths made of the best English wools are good enough for ourselves; and the *Answerer* may be equally right in saying that they will not be so fine as those which are made of Spanish wool. There will be a difference in the produce of different countries.—The *Reply* contains the whole of the *Answer*, which is discussed paragraph after paragraph.

Mo-y.

POLITICAL, &c.

Art. 23. *Observations upon the Introduction to the Third Part of the Copies of Original Letters from the French Army in Egypt.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

These strictures are written with that ability, and that acuteness of criticism, which well entitle them to the attention of those who have perused the publication to which they refer. It is obvious that they come from the pen of no vulgar *oppositionist*, or unenlightened advocate for peace.

The writer of the preface here criticized, (who, it is intimated by the critic, is a well-known confidential friend of the minister,) having, in the ardour of his investigation of the materials * before him, poured out a torrent of personal invective against Bonaparte, [the trim and fashion of the day!] the remarker has given a pointed summary of the matter brought in charge against the obnoxious consul, condensed under three general heads: which we shall here introduce in his own words, when speaking of the 'magnanimous resolution of government never to pledge their hopes of peace on the *sincerity* of one whose course has been *fraud*,—on the *humanity* of one whose business has been *blood*,—on the *steadiness* and *consistency* of one whose element is *revolution*.'

'It will be readily allowed,' says the present observer, 'and as deeply lamented by all the real friends to *humanity*, that the business of *blood* has been, of late years, but too extensively carried on throughout every quarter of the globe. Whether Bonaparte has been so egregious a monopolist of this hateful traffic, as to have debarred the great potentates of Europe from the enjoyment of their due propor-

* The *Notes* to those materials attract also the attention of our 'observer.'

tion

tion of it, may perhaps admit of some question. But let us inquire, who is it that proposes to put a speedy and immediate end to the further continuance of this truly abominable *business?* And who, let us also inquire, are those who receive the conciliatory proposal with an abrupt and peremptory refusal? However various may be the opinions of men with respect to the probable issue of negotiations with the present government of France, no one will maintain that there exists an utter impossibility of their terminating in such a peace, as this country would think it neither dishonourable nor disadvantageous to conclude. As to the business of *blood*, then, let Ministers seriously ask this question of themselves, to whom will the prolongation of this *bloody business* be justly attributed, to the party who proposes, or to the party who rejects overtures for peace? It would indeed be difficult to figure to ourselves that the author had been serious in stating this objection, unless it were equally difficult to guess what purpose of any other description could have induced him to bring it forward. He cannot but be sensible that a state of warfare between contending nations is, in its essence, and unhappily must be, of necessity, a business of *blood.* There can be no mode in which belligerent parties can pursue hostilities, which can exempt them from being engaged in it; he therefore must surely be gifted with an uncommon portion of ingenuity, must be master of some curious secret in diplomacy, hitherto undiscovered, who can devise the means of entering into negotiation, and concluding peace with an enemy, against whom the charge brought against Bonaparte may not be with equal justice urged, namely, that "his business has been *blood.*" If, as in the former instance, we should consider how far an ally might be implicated in a charge brought against an enemy, and urged as an invincible obstacle to all negotiation, it will seem extraordinary that the author should not have adverted to the possibility of his being supposed to allude to the character of Marshal Suwarrow rather than that of Bonaparte, when he inveighs with so much feeling and sensibility against the inhumanity of one—whose business has been *—blood.'*

The foregoing short extract will sufficiently intimate to our readers, what entertainment and instruction they may expect from the spirit and tendency of this reprehension of the ingenious author of the Prefatory *Introduction* to the 3d part of the intercepted papers:—of which we made due mention in our Review for February: see *Catalogue.*

Art. 24. *Substance of the Speeches of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas,* on his Majesty's Message for declining to treat at present with France; and his Objections to an Inquiry into the late Expedition to Holland. With a Preface, touching briefly on the State of Affairs. 8vo. 2s. Chapple, Pall Mall.

Those who read publications of this class, with a view to information and the knowlege of real business, will generally be gratified by the speeches of Mr. Dundas; which, if not extremely eloquent, may perhaps be deemed something better.

The two orations, which we have now been perusing, have given us considerable satisfaction with regard to the subjects to which they respectively

respectively relate;—though we are not yet completely convinced as to the policy which dictated the answer that has been given to the overture from France respecting peace.

The speeches here printed in the pamphlet-form are introduced to the public by a Preface, from the pen of some zealous friend, whose high compliments to Mr. D. however justly founded, are greatly heightened by a profusion of the flowery ornaments of eloquence, and apparently by some exaggeration of party attachment. The style reminds us of the writer of the *Introduction*, &c. noticed in the preceding article;—"*Alter et idem*" could not but occur to us on this occasion.—In this encomiastic preface, the writer has introduced the following panegyrical compliment to the character of Mr. D., a transcript of which will probably be acceptable to many of our readers:

'His family have, for ages, been so much distinguished at the Scotch Bar, for their eloquence, as to obtain the highest honours in the Law there, that the Sovereign could bestow. But Mr. Dundas, independent of all family connection, has risen, like Mr. Pitt, to all his well-earned honours, entirely by the force of his own sterling abilities. Although bred to the Bar, and practising long at the Bar, he betrays nothing of that dry, petty precision of the subtle word-twisting pleader; but displays all the liberal and manly eloquence that can spring from a great mind! By a sort of intuition, he sees, in a moment, the true point of view of the most difficult question: yet, with this perceptive faculty, he gives his opinion, unadorned with any other gew-gaw of language, than that which ought to adorn the lips of a plain but accomplished gentleman—whose aim is to be clearly understood, that he may convince by truths; not that he may confuse, by beautiful but fallacious tropes; in order to mislead the Nation from the true and only point in which any great question ought to be viewed. With all this plainness, clearness, and closeness of reasoning, however, he has a vast command of humour.—But he seldom uses it. When he does, it is always in the player's phrase, sure TO TELL! Besides, he spontaneously throws it out, not in a sardonic smile; but in the most good-humoured, liberal laugh: it offends no one, and pleases every one. He has, too, those OPEN, and GENEROUS, and RICH QUALITIES OF THE HEART; that men of all parties admire his CANDOUR, and esteem his CONDUCT. He has ever acted OPENLY, and BOLDLY, for the HONOUR of HIS KING; and for the TRUE INTERESTS of his COUNTRY. He has given his ABLE and his MANLY support to the admirable administration of Mr. PITT, during a War which has CONVULSED SOCIETY!—A War which has almost, in the words of SHAKESPEARE, "*Shook our Isle from its propriety!*"

Art. 25. *The Speech (at length) of the Hon. C. J. Fox*, against the Address to his Majesty, approving of the Refusal to enter into a Negotiation for Peace with the French Republic. With a List of the Minority. 8vo. 1s. Jordan. 1800.

Although the substance of Mr. Fox's Speech, on the above memorable occasion, has been already detailed in the news-paper *Reports* of

of Parliamentary Proceedings, there are doubtless many readers who will wish to see a complete edition of it, in the present form. The sentiments of this distinguished watchman of the State are always regarded by *both parties*, however they may *figure* in the Book of *Numbers*.

Art. 26. *The Question stated*, as it respects Peace and War. 12mo. 1s. Crosby, &c. 1800.

The writer treats this most important subject with perfect fairness, and with as much ability as we can expect to see displayed in so small a compass. He strongly inclines to decide the great and highly interesting question in favour of an immediate pacification: but, still, after what appears to be a most impartial statement, he leaves the *great conclusion* to the candid judgment of those intelligent persons who are sincere well-wishers to this country; and for whose assistance he has composed this brief but judicious arrangement of the reasons that may be urged by the opposite parties, *pro* and *con.*, with respect to the expediency of a pacific negotiation, at the present critical moment.

Art. 27. *Peace or War!* which is the best Policy? By Peter Brady Cross, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 1s. Bickerstaff. 1800.

Mr. Cross's "Voice is for War*;" and the arguments by which he supports his decision well merit our attention.—He does not contend, like some of our hot-headed zealots, for an eternal war with, or a total extermination of, the French nation. He chiefly insists that 'the best and the only policy which our government can adhere to, is to reject all offers of an immediate pacification, and to wait until the issue of the late Revolution is ascertained and identified.'—The author writes in an animated style, and argues vigorously: but we remarked a few passages in which we thought that his partiality towards one side of the question (we need not say *which*,) ran away with his judgment; especially in those instances in which he repeatedly expresses his contempt for the *Grand Consul* of France, whom he styles a 'Military Coxcomb,' from whose usurped elevation no stability can be expected. Mr. C. may be right in his *distrust*: but there are men who have, probably, more personal knowlege of Bonaparte than this writer can have obtained, and who do not think so lightly of his abilities and character: but we mean not to be the panegyrists of the Corsican Hero.

MEDICAL, *&c.*

Art. 28. *The Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus.* With practical Inferences relative to Pregnancy and Labour. By John Burns, Surgeon in Glasgow. 8vo. pp. 248. 5s. Boards. Longman and Rees. 1799.

In this treatise, the principal facts respecting pregnancy and parturition are detailed according to the succession of causes from which they arise. The author is generally accurate, though sometimes

* Sempronius in Addison's Ca[illegible]

rather

rather diffuse in his manner of expressing himself. To be accurate is indeed all the merit to which a writer on this subject can pretend, since novelty is not to be expected. The only passage, which has struck us particularly, is one which regards the practice of bringing on premature labour in deformed subjects:

'When the pelvis is so small, that a child, at the full time, cannot pass through it alive, it has been proposed to induce premature labour, about the seventh month, when the child was smaller. But this is an operation which is very seldom advised, until, by the experience of a former labour, it has been demonstrated, that the woman could not be delivered without the crotchet, or lessening the head of the child. When this is ascertained, the practice is most undoubtedly proper, and ought always to be had recourse to; because it is in itself safe, with regard to the mother, and gives a chance of life to the child *, who must be inevitably destroyed, if the head be lessened, or the crotchet applied. When we have agreed to perform this operation, we may employ the mechanical irritation of the os uteri. If this be not sufficient, the puncture of the membranes always will produce the effect.'

In the management of flooding, the author has not taken notice of the efficacy of digitalis; which has been strongly recommended in Dr. Ferriar's treatise on the properties of this plant, in uterine hæmorrhages of the active kind. From some facts which have lately come under our observation, it appears that this remedy offers a most useful resource in cases of this nature, which were formerly very intractable.

Mr. Burns begins and ends his performance by strongly inculcating the necessity of an accurate knowlege of the anatomy and physiology of the gravid uterus, for those who practise midwifery. In this we perfectly agree with him: but we cannot join in his censure of Dr. Hunter's splendid work on the same subject.—However useful Mr. Burns's essay may prove, as a manual, a great part of it would be unintelligible to the student, without the assistance of large and correct prints. Dr. Hunter performed excellently all that he intended; and from the study of his book, it is not difficult for an attentive practitioner, with the assistance of common writers, to deduce every material fact relating to practice. **Fer...r**

Art. 29. *Observations on the diseased and contracted Urinary Bladder, and frequent painful Micturition;* with some Cautions respecting the Use of the Caustic Bougie in the Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra. To which are added, Observations on the Schirro-contracted Rectum. By John Sherwen, M. D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Johnson. 1799.

These observations are correct and sensible, but offer nothing new; excepting a proposal for a mode of applying caustic, in strictures of the urethra, which we shall extract for the reader's information:

'By macerating a longer or shorter time in hot water, a bougie or urethral probe made of polished whalebone will acquire any degree

* The Marechal Duc de Richelieu was born in the sixth month of pregnancy.'

of

of softness and pliability that may be required; and, as I have already observed in my treatise on the *schirrous rectum*, will adapt itself to the natural curvature of the passage without being ever liable to break; and, since it contains no wax nor unctuous ingredient, must be much less liable to stimulate the *urèthra* than the common bougies, and cannot easily be impaired in its propeities. The extremity of such a bougie is to be of the common thickness, and the point should have a small depression, to the bottom of which a little adhesive plaister, or any other viscous substance, may be applied; after which, let it be lightly touched with a thin coat of powdered lunar caustic, which will be perfectly secure; and the operator will thus have it in his power at any time to convey the precise quantity which he wishes to apply at once, from a quarter of a grain to a grain, without the smallest danger of a larger being disengaged.

'This instrument has been suggested to those ingenious artists, Savigny, in King-street, Covent-Garden, and Pepys, in the Poultry, from whom they may be obtained of all sizes; and, by their assistance, I expect very soon to produce a hollow bougie of the same substance preferable to any other for the purpose of a flexible catheter, applicable in some cases to the discharge of thin *faces* through the contracted *rectum*.'

The observations on the schirro-contracted rectum, having already appeared in the transactions of a medical society, require no particular notice from us at present. Fer...r.

Art. 30. *A further Statement of the Case of Elizabeth Thompson*, upon whom the Cæsarean Operation was performed in the Manchester Lying-in Hospital; in addition to that published by Mr. Wood, in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, Vol. V. By Charles White, and Richard Hall, Men-Midwives Extraordinary, George Tomlinson, and John Thorp, Men-Midwives in Ordinary, to that Charity. 4to. pp. 7. Printed at Manchester. 1799.

This farther account of an unfortunate operation, to the performance of which we had occasion to advert in reviewing the last volume of the Memoirs of the Medical Society, (see p. 276-7, of this Review,) differs in some important particulars from the narrative published by Mr. Wood. That gentleman had imputed the gangrenous appearances, to which he ascribed the death of the patient, to the concussion which she must have undergone during a conveyance of nine miles over rough roads, in a common cart. This assertion is contradicted by the present statement; and we are now told that the patient was 'placed on a feather bed, which was slung with cords, in imitation of a hammock.' As this variation in the evidence impeaches Mr. Wood's accuracy, we are surprized that the sources of the mistake, or the means of its detection, have not been pointed out.

It is with great reluctance that we mention one or two other observations, which have occurred to us during the perusal of this paper; but having judged it necessary to declare our sentiments respecting the fatality of this operation, in order to prevent (as far as we could) the improper sacrifice of life, we feel ourselves obliged to maintain our consistency.'

'The

'The plan laid down for the operation,' it is said, 'was to pay no regard to the epigastric artery, as it could be of no consequence in a large wound, to men accustomed to perform operations, and who knew the use of the needle and tenaculum.' If we be to understand from this sentence, which is not correctly expressed *, that the division of the epigastric artery was considered as an event of no importance to the operator, we believe that the opinion will be regarded as very new and uncommon. The hazard of incurring a discharge of blood into the cavity of the abdomen has hitherto been deemed very great.

Another dangerous and unjustifiable opinion is advanced respecting wounds of the uterus:

'The uterus is an organ, which is not absolutely necessary to life, since many animals have been known to live after it has been taken out. Ætius and Paulus Ægineta, say, that, they have known even women recover, when the uterus had been extirpated on account of an inversion, and the same is mentioned by Paré. A very interesting case of this kind is related by Professor Wrisberg of Gottingen (Com. Soc. Reg. Sc. Gott. tom 8). Mary Dorothy Ude was delivered by a midwife of her first child on the 5th of June, 1780, who used so much violence in attempting to bring away the placenta, that she inverted the uterus, and immediately afterwards cut it away with a knife, exactly in the part where it is connected with the vagina. The poor woman was greatly endangered by the hemorrhage, but recovered completely. In September 1786, the aperture, which before that time would admit a finger, was become almost closed.'

When we read this passage, we could not help repeating the well-known adage of Hobbes; that "if reason be against a man, a man will be against reason." If every idle story be admitted as authority, whether incorrectly stated, or purposely disguised, or, as in the case of the German professor, resting on the very questionable evidence of the patient herself, the multiplication of error must be infinite. Thus, to palliate the failure of a favourite experiment, the plainest rules of practice are to be contradicted, and the uniform experience of British accoucheurs is to be evaded, by explanations which do not carry conviction to our minds. We still retain our opinion that this patient died of the Cæsarean operation; and we most earnestly deprecate the prosecution of attempts so alarmingly unsuccessful. Fer. 1.

Art. 31. *Remarks on some of the Opinions of the late Mr. John Hunter, respecting the Venereal Disease.* By Henry Clutterbuck, Surgeon. 8vo. pp. 72. 1s. 6d. Boosey. 1799.

Among the extraordinary qualifications possessed by the illustrious writer whose opinions are here attacked, perspicuity of expression was not to be enumerated. From the involved construction of his sentences, an apparent obscurity often arose; and his desire of correctness, in distinction, sometimes betrayed him into a perplexing diffuseness. The present writer has fastened on some of these unfortunate passages, and has treated them with considerable severity. We are not ad-

* We observe many grammatical errors through the whole paper.

vocates

vocates for Mr. Hunter's peculiar notions: but we think that Mr. Clutterbuck has pushed his attack too far, in the practical inferences which he draws from Mr. H.'s theories. The slight method of exhibiting mercury in venereal complaints, which has been so fashionable, and which is justly blamed by Mr. Clutterbuck, cannot be fairly imputed to Mr. Hunter's doctrines. It was derived from the practice at Montpelier, which was opposed to the old inhuman mode of salivation; and which, like most reforms, was carried too far, in the first effervescence of zeal. The desire of curing quickly and agreeably has certainly rendered some practitioners, in this country, too easily satisfied with the first impression produced by mercury, on the most troublesome symptoms of lues: but this culpable trifling results from the unsteadiness of the patient, in some cases, as well as from improper complaisance in the practitioner. It is an act of great injustice to impute the bad practice of ill-informed men, who probably never read the best works of their time, (or who may have read without understanding them,) to the doctrines of the enlightened writers of the age.—The many excellent practical observations, which are to be found in Mr. Hunter's book, have justly received more attention from the faculty, than his ill-expressed and probably sometimes ill-conceived theories. Fer.r

Art. 32. *A few Practical Remarks on the Medicinal Effects of Wine and Spirits;* with Observations on the Œconomy of Health: intended principally for the Use of Parents, Guardians, and others intrusted with the Care of Youth. By William Sandford, Surgeon to the Worcester Infirmary. 12mo. pp. 152. 2s. 6d. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1799.

As these remarks are professedly written in a popular manner, and as no pretence to novelty is urged by their author, our critical proceedings concerning them must be very short. We think that Mr. S. would have rendered more service to those whom he addresses, if, instead of running through the common-place declamation which has become so familiar to the public on this subject, he had attempted to settle the relative terms of temperance and intemperance; and to determine what habits require strict abstinence from fermented liquors, and what others become diseased if they be not supported by generous diet, and moderate quantities of wine. These are questions of the utmost importance in this inquiry; in discussing which, Mr. S. would have been better employed than in giving a very slight sketch of the Brunonian system, which is certainly an object of little consequence to 'Parents and Guardians.'

On the whole, we fear that this gentleman will scarcely succeed in his design of banishing the use of fermented liquors: but he has a powerful auxiliary in the Minister's new system of finance; a system which bids fair to reduce us all to the *thin potation* for which this author is so strenuous a champion.—It is therefore not ill-timed, to begin to abuse those grapes which will soon be out of our reach. Do.

Art. 33. *Hints on Temperance and Exercise.* Shewing their Advantage in the Cure of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Polysarcia, and

certain Stages of Palsy. By J. Tweedie, Surgeon. 8vo. pp. 56. 2s. 6d. Williams. 1799.

This author informs us, in his preface, that he had laboured during several years under dyspeptic complaints; and that, after having tried, without relief, the various tonics and stimulants usually recommended in such cases, he was obliged at length to seek for a cure by temperance and exercise. Having re-established his health by these simple means, he gratefully conceived himself bound to recommend the observance of them to his friends, and to the public. We observe nothing in this pamphlet, however, which has not been as well, if not better said in former publications; though his design is certainly very laudable.

Fer.r

POETRY, &c.

Art. 34. *Emma;* or the Dying Penitent. A Poem, by Charles Letts, junior, M. L. L. S. 4to. 2s. 6d. Richardson, &c. 1799.

In an ill told story, which forms the basis of this poem, the author aims at pathos, but misses the road, and falls into absurdity. His verses, in general, are not inharmonious, but he is unskilled in the art of making the most and best of his subject.—This improbable tale of woe is his first attempt in this walk of literature. We are sorry, as his design is friendly to Virtue and Humanity, that we cannot encourage him to proceed in pursuits of this kind: but we sincerely wish that his natural abilities (for ability he evidently possesses) may be more usefully and more successfully employed.

Art. 35. *Britannia's Tears*; A Vision. By A. Peterkin. 4to. 1s. Hurst. 1800.

By adding one pompous epithet to another, a sonorous line may be produced: but with the march of the syllables the sense also should advance; and the poet ought not to allow himself in the idle association of a multitude of words to express one idea. Mr. Peterkin will thank us, no doubt, for this friendly hint; since, in the very first line of the poem, he has brought together two substantives, one adjective, and one verb, to excite a single idea:

'*Tenebrious gloom obscur'd* the dismal *night*.'

Now the sense of this line expressed in prose is

Dark darkness darkened the dark.

Other defects of the verbal and grammatical kind occur in this short poem, which ought not to be tolerated in verse.

Mr. P. is not destitute of imagination, and might improve if he would remember that sense and language ought never to be sacrificed in order to make a line or a rhime. Why he has clothed Britannia in 'a pale straw-colour'd robe,' we cannot imagine; he might as well have made her a present of one of the new-fashioned straw bonnets: but, if he has not succeeded at her toilette, he makes her pray very prettily:

'O dove-

'O dove-eyed Peace! she sigh'd—celestial Fair!
When mov'd with tender pity, wilt thou deign
To listen to thy suppliant's ardent prayer,
And bless my sons with thy benignant mien?
Too long, alas! the ruthless god of war,
Has over Europe held his iron sway,
Too long resistless, drove his sanguine car
O'er fields of slaughter, 'mid the dread affray.'

The failure of our late expedition to Holland is lamented: but the judgment, bravery, and humanity of the Duke of York are highly extolled; particularly the latter quality, as exemplified in refraining from exposing his troops to wanton carnage, when the object of the expedition was frustrated. Mo-y.

Art. 36. *Ballad Stories, Sonnets, &c.* By George Davies Harley, Comedian. Vol. I. Small 8vo. pp. 111. 4s. Boards. Dilly, Miller, &c. 1799.

These little pieces, moulded to the transient fashion of the day, will be read with pleasure by the admirers of the Ghost-stories, minute descriptions, and tender conceits, which the complaisance of our age styles poetry. If the verses of some fashionable novels (the Monk, for example,) were the standard of excellence, Mr. Harley would take high rank among our poets; and in saying this we shall perhaps gratify his utmost ambition. His productions, indeed, are not framed for the severe Critical Court; they seem to proceed from a mind full of sensibility, but incapable of much labour, and too easily satisfied with its first ideas. The jury to which Mr. H. would choose to submit his verses would be very different from our grey-headed *corps*, which refers perpetually to the highest models of excellence. *Virginibus puerisque canto* should be this author's motto, if he have ever scraped acquaintance with the tender Roman bard. The simplicity of his pieces, however, would have been more attractive, if he had imitated less; the fashionable affectation of simple diction is more disgusting than the over-refinement of the last age.

We shall extract one of the Ballad Stories, which affords rather a favourable specimen of the author's abilities.

'His father hung on Tyburn tree,
His mother too, transported she!
A thief and an impure;
With shoeless feet, and houseless head,
For one poor bit of mouldy bread
Begg'd little BILLY MOOR.

'But BILLY begg'd in vain—for he,
Poor guileless heir of infamy!
Where'er he sought relief,
Heard nothing but—(from door to door)
"Begone! you bastard of a w—e!
Out, out, you little thief!"

'The blighted bud its head declin'd,
Unfed—he "dwindl'd, peak'd, and pin'd;"

He had no heart to live.
He rose not from the cold wet stone,
But view'd with thankless eye the bone,
Or mite, the stranger give.

'An honest Tar, and fresh from sea,
With heart just where it ought to be,
Thus hail'd young BILLY MOOR:
"What cheer my lad? Misfortune's gale
Hath torn, I see, thy tatter'd sail,
And thou art wreck'd and poor!"

'The simple boy his story true
Told with a blushing sweetness too,
Then heav'd the heart-sick sigh!
"But GOD is good, though man's unkind!
Pass on—my sufferings never mind,
He soon will let me die."

'Jack's heart, with manliest feeling yearning,
More than his purse in pocket burning,
And that for once was cramm'd;
First wip'd the spray from either eye,
"Die! messmate," was the tar's reply,
If *thou* dost—I'll be d—d!

"Bear up! I have thee safe in tow,
I'll fit thee strait to face the foe,
And cope with death, d'ye see!"
He had him rigg'd—the next spring-tide
(His locker full, and well supply'd)
Bore BILLY MOOR to sea!

'There, there the boy, with grateful heart,
Applauded play'd his little part,
And scorn'd to flinch or run;
But oft would bless the happy day,
From shame and famine snatch'd away,
To serve Jack Mainmast's gun!

'Jack too beheld with buoyant pride
The little outcast's courage try'd,
And time proclaim him man;
And felt, (blest sense!) when anguish sighs,
What 'tis to bid the suff'rer rise,
And do what good we can.'

We cannot be surprized that a writer of Mr. Harley's professional habits, accustomed to "catch the living manners as they rise," should be betrayed into the false taste of the moment: but we may be allowed to express our regret that other persons, who have a free choice of studies, should have set the example of a mode of writing which, in Dr. Johnson's words, is imitable by "many men, many women, and many children."

Art.

Art. 37. *Peter not infallible!* or a Poem, addressed to Peter Pindar Esq. on reading his *Nil Admirari*, a late illiberal Attack on the Bishop of London; together with unmanly Abuse of Mrs. Hannah More. Also Lines occasioned by his Ode to some Robin Redbreasts in a Country Cathedral. By the Author of Gleanings from Thomson, or the Village Muse, &c. 4to. pp. 33. 3s. Chapple, Pall Mall. 1800.

The gentleman who here challenges the renowned Peter to the fight says "*I too am a Poet:*" so also may a Mite say to an Elephant, *I too am an Animal:* but as all animals are not, so neither are all poets, of the same rank; and this writer, whatever fame he may have acquired, is not qualified to measure a lance with Peter Pindar. In our opinion, he is not apprized of the true mode of conducting warfare against this modern satirist. In our sportive strictures on the *Nil Admirari*, we endeavoured, by using the poet's own weapons, to parry the force of the stroke aimed at the respectable objects of his satire; and to shew that he who strives to raise a laugh unfairly should be laughed-at in return. This is the way of dealing with the facetious Peter. His light troops are not to be overtaken by heavy armed cavalry; and he is too agile to be knocked down by the pole-ax of a carcase butcher. Peter certainly is *not infallible*, nor invulnerable: but he is invincible by clumsy weapons. He has not given his reasons for denying that Mrs. H. More was the author of the work on Female Education: but certain passages he had a right to lash, if he deemed their severity reprehensible; and as a poet he may be allowed to stand forwards the energetic advocate of the poets. He may also, in the fervor of his indignation, pronounce that Mrs. More's "prose is very bad:" but such unfounded censure will do no injury to her literary reputation.

We expected, from the humorous Challenge and Complaint prefixed to this Poem, that the author meant only to bring light troops into the field against P. P.: but we were lamentably disappointed. The *Nil Admirari* is combated in blank verse; and the poet flounders in the slough of abuse instead of soaring to elegant satire. What has *Godwin* or the *New Philosophy* to do here? Should he, who chides the author of *Nil Admirari* for abuse, tell the world that *Godwin* is the *first* of

'PINDAR'S lovely catalogue of saints?'

and that WOLCOT

—'Smiles complacent o'er his country's tomb?'

How apt are writers to fall into the very vice which they reprobate!

That this gentleman is not equal to P. P. as a poet, the following short quotation will demonstrate:

'Propitious let the rural Genius smile,
And favour those, whom Love hath favour'd *so*.
Too oft, alas! their iron-hearted lords,
Unmindful of the toilsome *horny* Hand
That lays the bed of Luxury, and gives
The bowl to sparkle, and the jest *run high*:
Too oft, alas! they nip the nuptial bud

Of bliss, just grafted from two hearts in one,
And cruel give to Poverty the Pair.'

The lines occasioned by the Ode to *Some Robin Red-Breasts*, &c. are in rhime, and are very serious and solemn: but they do not go to the point of Peter's satire. Mo-y.

Art. 38. *The Polyhymnia Poetry;* original and selected. By a Society of Gentlemen. 8vo. 2s. Elegantly printed, at Glasgow, by Murdoch.

We must honestly confess that we see very little to admire in these "Candles'-ends and Cheese-parings" of Poetry *:—but, as this is only a first volume, and the authors are young beginners, they may improve in time. The collection, we understand, is to be continued annually.

Art. 39. *The Links o' Forth;* or, a parting Peep at the Carse o' Stirling; a Plaint. By Hector Macneil, Esq. Author of the History o' Will and Jean, Waes o' War, &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood. 1799.

This short descriptive poem is written in the Scottish dialect; in which, we believe, the word 'links' signifies the winding banks of a river. It abounds with picturesque delineations of the romantic scenery adjacent to the town and castle of Stirling; where the remains of antique grandeur have shed a pensive charm over the author's Doric verse. We subjoin a brief specimen:

'Haw still and solemn steals the gloom,
Mild awre the garden's fading bloom!
Dim flits the Bat athwart the tomb,
On leathern wing;
—Hark! what bemoan'd the slaughter'd doom
O' Scotia's King?

'Twas but the Dove, that wooes his mate,
Regardless of the monarch's fate:
Whar, Grandeur, naw thy regal state?
—Unmark'd—unknown!
Nor sculptur'd verse records thy date,
Nor moss-grown stone!'

'Yet regal pomp, and courtly show,
Oft grac'd yon castle's princely brow,
When Scotland's kings wi' patriot glow,
Delighted, woo'd
Strevlina's fertile fields below,
And winding flood.' Ham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Art. 40. *A Laconic Epistle*, addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, containing some cursory Remarks on the late Expedition. By a Military Officer. 8vo. 1s. Egerton.

* Borrowed from a famous Speech in the House of Commons.

Adulation and Flattery!—so profuse and gross, that, if the Duke of York could be supposed to read the pamphlet, the author's design would probably be defeated.

Art. 41. *The true Causes of the present Distress for Provisions;* with a natural, easy, and effectual Plan, for the future Prevention of so great a Calamity. With some Hints respecting the absolute Necessity of an encreased Population. By William Brooke, F.R.A. 8vo. 2s. Symonds. 1800.

Mr. Brooke attributes our present distress principally to the following causes. 'Monopoly of farms; the immense number of horses kept in the kingdom; the neglect in breeding cows, horned cattle, hogs, asses, and goats; the almost disuse of fish, and carelessness of our fisheries; the present method of supporting the clergy; too extensive hop grounds; neglect of orcharding, &c.'—'Exclusive of these general causes of scarcity,' says Mr. B. 'there are others that have operated in a lesser degree.—These secondary causes are, extensive parks and pleasure-grounds; the common mode of sowing grain; the extravagant manner used by the poor in dressing their meat; the ridiculous waste of straw; with many others.'—These are numerous and heavy charges against the economy of our husbandry.

The first has been the subject of much controversy. 'When the nation,' says the author, 'about thirty years ago, began to turn its serious attention to agriculture, a wrong bias took place in the mind of the public,—that it would be more for the advantage of the nation, that the small farms and cottages should be thrown into large farms; and upon this illusive idea, that the large farmer, by means of his superior capital, would work the land which he occupied, to greater advantage than the small farmer.'—'By throwing the bulk of the land into comparative few hands, opportunity is given to speculation, an evil, when on objects of the first necessity, which exceeds all calculation.' Such practices occasion more than an artificial scarcity; they are attended with great waste, by grain being frequently kept up till it is damaged and unfit for use.

The author attributes it 'to the reduction in the number of farms, that our markets are almost deprived of small stock; that is to say, fowls, geese, turkies, pigs, &c.' The small portion of land which, on every farm, is employed for gardening, orcharding, raising small stock, providing and preparing manure, &c. is more profitably employed than the average of the other part of the land. Small farms multiply this advantage. 'By permitting farmers to hold large tracts, for want of abundance of manure on the tillage land, a very great quantity has been taken from under the plough, and thrown into pasture; consequently has been the means of a vast decrease in the growth of all kinds of grain.' Mr. Brooke regards the reduction in the size of large farms as 'indispensable to obtain an increase in the necessaries of life, as well as to provide settlements for an increased number of young farmers and cottagers, and thereby prevent emigrating from their native homes two of the most useful classes of subjects.' He recommends, instead of paying the labourer entirely with money, 'commonly spent imprudently,' that he should have a small piece of land. 'The labouring man has many hours in the

course of the year which he would gladly devote to the improvement of his small spot, and his wife and children would assist him:—and the spade cultivates the earth better than the plough.'

The great number of horses is justly mentioned as a very serious evil. 'It appears, by the minister's report, there are near one million and an half of horses in this kingdom. Those who know the expence of keeping *one* only of these beasts in good order, will surely agree with me, that five human beings could live in great plenty on the produce of the same quantity of land needful to support one horse.' Mr. B.'s arguments in favour of a more general use of oxen, in draft labour, are calculated to dispel many prejudices; and he makes an estimate of the immense advantage which would accrue to the nation, if the number of horses were diminished by 300,000, and 500,000 oxen were substituted in their room; 'the food necessary for the horses being quite sufficient for the oxen.'

We cannot notice every separate head: but Mr. Brooke has given such information on each, as is sufficient to prove that he has considered his subject. 'One of the worst evils,' he observes, 'not only to the nation, but to many of the individuals themselves, is the ignorance of almost all our gentlemen of large landed property, in respect to husbandry. There ought to be established seminaries for *agriculture*, at which the sons of all noblemen and gentlemen should be fixed for a certain time, and where they should be taught the practical part of farming.'

We have been rather particular in our account of this pamphlet, (and still have been restricted by want of room more than we could have wished,) as we incline to the author's opinion that '*it is bad sporting with the belly*;' and we recommend the perusal of it as containing many ideas which deserve serious consideration. Capt. B...y.

Art. 42. *The Economy of an Institution, established in Spitalfields, London*, for the Purpose of supplying the Poor with Good Meat Soup at one Penny per Quart. Principally extracted from the Papers of the Society, and published with a View to promote the Establishment of similar Institutions, in Towns, Villages, and populous Neighbourhoods. 8vo. 4d. Phillips, Lombard-street. 1799.

The benevolent institutions of soup-shops are equally to be praised for their design, and for the manner in which they are conducted. Carefulness and attention, exercised in the application of charity, are to be reckoned among the practices of economy the most productive and meritorious.—This little pamphlet explains the whole management of one of the largest of these useful institutions, and may be consulted with benefit. To shew the mode in which the soup is prepared, we give a copy of the 'receipt of ingredients from which one hundred gallons of soup are made.—8 stone, or 64 lbs. of beef, consisting of fore-quarters, clods, &c.—16 stone, or 128 lbs. of shins.—46 lbs. of split-pease.—36 lbs. of Scotch barley.—24 lbs. of onions.—8 lbs. of salt.—10 oz. of black pepper (ground).' The average expence of making, 'exclusive of rent, wages, boilers, utensils, &c. is rather more than $1\frac{3}{4}$d. per quart.' D.o

Art.

Art. 43. *Extract of a Journal of a Second Tour* from London through the Highlands of Scotland, and the North-western Parts of England. With Observations and Remarks. By Rowland Hill, A. M. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Minister of Surrey Chapel. 8vo. 6d. Williams, &c. 1800.

In our Review for September 1799, we paid due attention to Mr. Hill's former journal of his religious travels through the North of England, and parts of Scotland; and we stated the satisfaction which we received from the perusal of that publication, particularly from the author's continued good humour, his lively style, and the pertinence of his occasional remarks: in which he always expresses himself in a manner that shews him to be not only a pious minister of the gospel, but a man of good sense and taste.

Art. 44. *Plea for Union*, and for a free Propagation of the Gospel. Being an Answer to Dr. Jamieson's *Remarks* on the late Tour of the Rev. R. Hill, addressed to the *Scot's Society* for the Propagation of the Gospel at *home*. By Rowland Hill, A. M. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, &c. 8vo. 1s. Chapman. 1800.

Dr. Jamieson's objections to parts of Mr. Hill's publication were briefly mentioned in our account of the Doctor's *Remarks*, in the M. R. for December last, p. 476.—In Mr. H.'s Reply, now before us, the strictures of Dr. J. are encountered in a very masterly style.—On the whole, we think that the ingenious answerer is obliged to the good doctor for the opportunity which he has afforded him, in the present instance, for laying before the public one of the best apologies which we, at this moment, are able to recollect, for lay-preachers and itinerant preaching.

Art. 45. *The Life of Major J. G. Semple Lisle*; containing a faithful Narrative of his alternate Vicissitudes of Splendor and Misfortune. Written by himself. The whole interspersed with interesting Anecdotes, and authentic Accounts of important Public Transactions. 8vo. pp. 382. 6s. Boards. Stewart. 1799.

Of this extraordinary character, *Rumour*, "on whose tongue continual slanders ride," has so loudly spoken, that Mr. S. L. now steps forth to recount his own actions and adventures; and it is not at all wonderful that a person, whose disposition cannot be supposed to be one of those on which misfortune and disgrace sit easy, should, after having braved so many dangers, venture one *literary* campaign in his own defence.

The writer complains of the hard measure dealt to him by the law; and his complaint is in some degree sanctioned by letters written in his favor by the late Mr. Burke, and Mr. Boswell, copies of which are inserted in the narrative. In one of these letters, addressed to John King, Esq. Under Secretary of State, Mr. Burke says, "you well remember your friend, my late brother; you know that no man had a clearer head, nor a more upright heart. He had, as Recorder of Bristol, a good deal of experience in the criminal law. I have often heard him expatiate with no small indignation against the confusion which began to prevail in the criminal jurisprudence, by which the distinctive lines of offences were effaced, or at least

rendered mischievously uncertain. The confusion of fraud with felony, (a new practice,) he held to be highly pernicious; and for one, I look upon it with horror. By this means, men are entrapped by the law itself."

It is natural to feel more than an ordinary degree of concern, for the disgraces of a man whose military conduct is said to have recommended him to the notice of some of the most distinguished characters in Europe. His narrative affords an useful lesson, by shewing that talents and exertion can be of little avail to those who indulge in continued habits of extravagance. An unrestrained warmth of disposition appears, likewise, to have involved him frequently in disagreeable situations. Some portion of this intemperance occasionally appears in the language which he uses: in one instance especially, (p. 284,) in a manner which does not admit of excuse.

The author has not related his adventures in one unbroken series: his narrative contains some curious anecdotes respecting military transactions on the Continent. The observations are, in general, such as bespeak a man conversant with the world, but strongly tinctured with military enthusiasm; for instance, he praises the '*godlike* troops' of the King of Prussia. In drawing the character of a Russian soldier, he finishes the portrait with the following *encomium*; 'formed by nature and education for the trade of war, their minds are not estranged from the paths of obedience by those smatterings of knowledge which only serve to lead to insubordination and mutiny.'

The relation of the mutiny on board the Lady Shore (in which ship the author was going to New South Wales,) seems to be the most *unvarnished* account of that transaction which has yet appeared. His subsequent adventures in the Brazils are entertaining, and give considerable information respecting that country.

From among his hair-breadth escapes, we select the following adventure, in which he shewed no small share of address in eluding the fangs of the merciless catchpole.

'Sitting at breakfast, I was attacked by three of them (bailiffs). I then lived in Oxendon-street, and almost opposite to me lodged Lord (then the Hon. Mr.) Semple, [Sempill] who bore a commission in the guards: but though our names were alike, our circumstances differed widely; for he owed nobody a farthing, and I owed every body who would give me credit. As soon as these vultures of the law entered, they, with the usual etiquette, gave me a very pressing invitation to a house kept by one of them. Wishing to decline this honour, I affected much surprise, and told them they must needs be mistaken, as I was in debt to nobody. They asked if I was not Captain Semple? "Then, gentlemen," said I, "the whole is cleared up. Another Captain Semple lives in this street. I see him now," (pointing to his lodgings,) "this is not the first, nor hardly the twentieth time that I have been arrested for him. His attornies, his duns, and his bailiffs will force me to quit this street." I added, that I was wearied with such incessant visits, and must, for my own sake, bring any illegal act before a court of justice. This puzzled the bailiffs, who, with some reluctance, went down stairs, and inquired if any other Captain Semple lived in that street. The servant told them there was, and pointed

pointed out to them the same house that I had done. This satisfied them, and I profited by the diversion made in my favour to escape—'

A head of the author fronts the title-page. In the narrative, he has announced his intention of publishing an account of the first three campaigns of the war, illustrated with maps, and plans of every remarkable movement made by the allied armies.

Art. 46. *Asiatic Researches*; or, Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. V. Printed verbatim from the Calcutta Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Boards. Sewell, &c. 1799.

We are glad to see the English edition of the Asiatic Researches, in 8vo, proceeding, as we apprehend, with success; and printed with so respectable an appearance.

We forbear to particularize the contents of this fifth volume, because the principal papers in the original Oriental edition, in quarto, have all been reviewed by us as they successively arrived in Europe from Calcutta. Our account of the 4th and last volume of the original publication was given in the M. R. vol. xxvi. (1798) p. 121: where also, in a *note*, we announced the commencement of the octavo edition, by the London booksellers; of which the fifth and last volume is now before us.

Art. 47. *Cursory Remarks on Bread and Coals.* 8vo. 1s. Hatchard, &c. 1800.

The judgment and acuteness of the writer of this production entitle his remarks to the general attention of the public, and especially of those who may have it in their power to take any steps towards remedying the grievances which are here most justly stated: particularly the unnatural and unnecessary scarcity of coals for fuel, in and around the metropolis, to a great distance.—The last-mentioned source of distress to so many thousands of the poor, perhaps *hundreds of thousands!* is an evil which we may expect will be endured with the less patience and resignation, as coals are never liable to the vicissitudes of climate and unfavourable seasons; it is of the mismanagement of *Man*, alone, that we have here to complain.—Why should the numerous poor of London, and its environs, not enjoy the common benefits afforded by the situation and happy circumstances of our island, as well as the inhabitants of Durham, &c. &c.?

On this very interesting subject of the coal-trade, as well as on that still more interesting (because more general) one of bread-corn, the public spirited remarker throws out a number of useful hints *, expressed with energy of language, and in a strain of reasoning well adapted to the urgency of the occasions.

Art. 48. *The General Apiarian*, wherein a simple, humane, and advantageous Method of obtaining the Produce of Bees, with-

* He particularly proposes that Government should take the coal-navigation into its own hands. This, however, may require much consideration.

out

out destroying them, is pointed out in a Series of Letters to a Friend. By J. Isaac, Secretary to the Apiarian Society established at Exeter. 12mo. pp. 108. 2s. 6d. sewed. Johnson. 1799.

Yorick tells us that, " when a man gets across his hobby-horse, he rides it most hobby-horsically." Now as the Apiary seems to be Mr. Isaac's hobby-horse, the reader must excuse his *getting over the ground* in his own particular way. He must not smile (we mean, unless he cannot help it) at the author's dedicating this little tract to the Apiarian Society, ' which (he says) *has the honour* of being the first establishment of the kind in the known world, and which has stood forwards *in defence* of the bee*;' and at his pathetic address to those who suffocate their bees over the body of the dead queen. ' Take her up—shew her to all your friends—teach them to know her distinguishing features, and be a regicide no more!'

Such *canters* must be excused; and in noticing them, we would not wish to be thought to ridicule this gentleman's humanity: but we would soberly suggest, if, as it is here stated, the life of the common bees be not more than six months long, and that of the drones only three; and if the swarm which filled a peck and a half in July be reduced in December, by a natural mortality, to the size of a quart; whether there be much difference between *deprivation*, as here recommended, and the common way of destruction by suffocation? It also seems to admit of a question whether it be not better, in order to keep up the quantity of bees in an apiary, to preserve some strong stocks, uninjured by any aukward robbing process, and to destroy the rest as expeditiously as possible, than to run the risk of weakening all the stocks by the practice of deprivation? We wish, as much as this author can do, that honey could be taken without destroying the lives of these industrious insects: but the process recommended is so difficult, and involves so much subsequent care, that we cannot flatter ourselves that it will be generally adopted; though it may not be amiss, for those who keep bees, to attend to the directions here given relative to this subject.

This treatise has the merit of brevity: but it gives no new information, of any consequence, relative to the apiary. It treats of situation and aspect—bee-houses and hives—of the different bees, and the natural duration of their lives—swarms, and hiving them—uniting swarms and stocks—deprivation, and the implements necessary for taking honey and wax, without destroying the bees—separation of honey and wax—making of mead—feeding and management—the enemies of bees:—with advice on the sale and purchase of swarms, and on the effects of the stings of bees; in which we are recommended, in case of being stung, to rub the *bee that has stung us, or any other bee, on the wound.* This is making the *body* the antidote to the *tail.*

Mr. Isaac seems to have been much indebted to Key's Bee-Master.

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* Mr. Isaac does not mean, defence of the bee's person and property, but saving his life, depriving him of his ample stores, and putting him on short allowance.

Art.

Art. 49. *Thoughts on the Condition of Women*, and on the Injustice of Mental Subordination. By Mary Robinson. Second Edition. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Longman and Rees. 1799.

This is a republication of a work noticed in our Review, vol. xxix. p. 477, N. S. under the title of "A Letter to the Women of England, on the Injustice of Mental Subordination," with the fictitious signature of Anne Frances Randall. A work having been lately published at Paris, on a similar subject, Mrs. Robinson has been induced, as she tells us, to avow herself the author of this pamphlet. Mo-y.

Art. 50. *Sheridan and Kotzebue.* The enterprising Adventures of Pizarro, preceded by a brief Sketch of the Voyages and Discoveries of Columbus and Cortez, &c. 8vo. 5s. Hurst, &c. 1799.

Notwithstanding the hearty meal which the public have made on the Anglo-Teutonic Pizarro, the author of this pamphlet, who signs himself John Britton, seems to think that this dish of hashed meat, heated again from Dr. Robertson's History, may still be palatable. All that we can say of such a performance is that the abridgment appears to be correct.

Biographical sketches are next given of Messrs. Sheridan and Kotzebue, which are avowedly taken from a periodical publication.

As if all this compilation were insufficient, we have next an analysis of Marmontel's Incas of Peru, from which Kotzebue took the plots of his two popular dramas, the *Virgin of the Sun*, and the *Death of Rolla*. Here, indeed, our patience forsook us, and we could not avoid crying out, "Neighbour, you are tedious."

Mr. Britton's zeal, however, has carried him yet farther; he vindicates Mr. Sheridan's alterations in the Pizarro of Drury Lane against a host of critics, and is very wroth with those who do not admire them, though he is evidently unable to answer the objections.

How far his ardour might have led him, it is impossible to conjecture: but "compassion for the patience of his readers makes him finish" at length. We humbly thank Mr. Britton for his welcome, though tardy humanity. Fer.r

Art. 51. *Experimental Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical.* By Count Rumford. Essay X. Part I. On the Construction of Kitchen Fire-places, and Kitchen Utensils; together with Remarks and Observations relating to the various Processes of Cookery, and Proposals for improving that most useful Art. 8vo. pp. 100, and 7 plates. 2s. 6d. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1799.

Man has been called, by way of discrimination, a *cooking animal*; be it so: but there is no reason that he should cook extravagantly. He must allow, with Count Rumford, that 'nothing is so disgraceful to society and to individuals, as unmeaning wastefulness.' Now the object of the Count, whose philosophy is of the really useful kind, is to shew that there is great wastefulness in the kitchen and culinary processes of Great Britain; and to recommend a system that will remedy those evils. Endeavouring to establish economy on philosophic

losophic principles, he will recommend his thoughts to the attention of all who are not extremely ignorant or extremely prejudiced. He observes that 'all the fuel used in making water boil with violence is wasted, without adding in the smallest degree to the heat of the water, or shortening the process of cooking a single instant; and that the waste of fuel which arises from making liquids boil unnecessarily, when nothing more would be necessary than to keep them boiling hot, is enormous.' On this simple principle, he proceeds; and in order to enforce the adoption of his economical plans, he farther observes that 'the unscientific and slovenly method of cookery makes the food less savory, less wholesome and nourishing.' —'The true reason why nourishing soups are not more in use among the common people of Great Britain is, because they do not know how good they really are, nor how to prepare them.'

Count R. reprobates the open kitchen-fire-places now in common use, and particularly that devouring implement called a kitchen-range. 'More fuel (he observes) is frequently consumed in a kitchen-range, to boil a tea-kettle, than with proper management would be sufficient to cook a good dinner for fifty men.' He anathematizes with equal vehemence the common appendage of the range, viz. the smoke-jack.

The Count gives descriptions, accompanied by plates, of the manner in which several kitchens are fitted up on the Continent. These cannot be perfectly understood without the engravings; though the general principles of their construction are,—that each boiler, kettle, and stew-pan, should have its separate closed fire-place; and that each fire-place should have its separate grate, and its separate ash-pit, closed by a door well fitted to its frame, and furnished with a register for regulating the quantity of air admitted into the fire-place through the grate.

The ingenious author condemns not only the open fire-place, but the connection of ovens and boilers with the kitchen-range. He advises that these should be detached, and heated each with its separate fire; and he informs us that these closed fire-places for iron ovens and roasters can hardly be made too small. 'When (says he) my roasters shall become more generally known, and the management of them better understood, I have no doubt but that open chimney fire-places, and open fires of all descriptions, will be found to be much less necessary in kitchens than they now are.—I am even sanguine enough to expect that the time will come when open fires will disappear, even in our dwelling rooms and most elegant apartments.' In this latter expectation we cannot concur with the Count. Our chimneys contribute to ventilate our apartments, and the heat from open fires is more pleasant than that which is derived from a stove coming through a flue.

Count Rumford's attention has been benevolently directed to the improvement of the cottage fire-place: but his ideas are not matured on that subject. He has however recommended the construction of cheap ovens, which may prove highly useful to the poor, and to all small families.

SINGLE SERMONS.

Art. 52. *Preached in the Parish Church of Clare, in Suffolk,* at the Presentation of the Colours to the Military Association of that Place, June 26, 1799, by C. Hayward, Vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk. 8vo. 1s. Robinsons.

While this author deprecates infidelity, perhaps some readers may think that he almost inclines to persecution: we will presume no such thing, but allow that he presents very seasonable and useful admonitions to his associated military audience. With great propriety, he warns them not to neglect careful attention to the business and duties of their respective stations in the world; nor, while they are applauded for their spirit and the rectitude of their motives in their new capacity, to suffer themselves to be careless and indolent in other most necessary and important instances. The text, *Nehem.* iv. 13. 17. furnishes a hint of this kind, which the preacher suitably and with some animation seizes and improves. Hi.

Art. 53. *Preached in the Church of All Saints, Northampton,* at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of the Diocese of Peterborough, 8th May 1799, by Christopher Hunter, B. D. 8vo. 1s. Nicol.

The concluding paragraph of this discourse may give the reader a competent view of its scope and tendency. 'Since there are many, who through *negligence and inattention,* examine not the evidences of revelation; since there are many, whose *pride,* and whose *prejudices* attract them more strongly to difficulties than to proofs, and to objections than to the answers which have been given them; since there are many, lastly, *infatuated by vicious pleasures,* and consequently, disinclined to expect, or even to think of a future judgment: it is not unaccountable that there now exists among men so bitter an opposition to Christianity.'—Mr. Hunter has not distinguished the *love of singularity* among the causes which he enumerates: but we may suppose that to be included under the article of *pride.*

The preacher has chosen the following title for this sermon;—'*Scepticism* not separable from *Immorality;* illustrated in the Instances of *Hume* and *Gibbon.*'—How far the implication here intended, and which is farther pursued in the discourse, is perfectly just, it does not belong to us to inquire; and may not, perhaps, become any man, frail and fallible as all are, confidently to decide. If by *scepticism* be meant doubt or uncertainty on some particular subject, *that* may surely be the lot of some who not only inquire for truth, but who are also firm believers in divine revelation. It is to be lamented that two such men as Hume and Gibbon, who have proved that they were well able to entertain and instruct mankind, should have suffered themselves in any instance to mislead them; and should have appeared unfriendly, if not hostile, to the cause of Christianity: but their ill-directed labours have produced additional support to its interest.—The present sermon leads us carefully to attend to these evidences and arguments, and may therefore be read to advantage. Hi,

Art. 54. *Preached at Northleach, Gloucestershire,* at the Visitation of the Rev. James Webster, LL. B. Archdeacon of Gloucester; and

and published at his Request, and that of the several Clergy present, by the Rev. J. Hare, A.M. 4to. 1s. Rivingtons. 1799.

Priesthood and *Priests*, words so often re-iterated in this discourse, are not in themselves of the most grateful sound, and certainly not very congruous to the design and spirit of Christianity. Its great founder, we conceive, abrogated all such distinction respecting any particular class of men; and consecrated, in one sense, every one who receives his doctrine, *a priest*, to offer unto God spiritual sacrifices by a pious, virtuous, charitable temper and life.—Some modern voyages and travels, to advance no higher, afford us reason to hesitate concerning the assertion here pronounced with a sort of confidence;—'Into whatever country we cast our eyes, we find priests, altars, sacrifices, holy festivals and religious ceremonies.'—Nor can we apprehend, with this writer, that the mere ceremonial or official appointments delivered to the Israelites or Jews can have any authority as to the guidance of Christians. For the wisest reasons, they were ordered for that antient and remarkable people; and, so long as their peculiar œconomy lasted, they were undoubtedly obligatory on them as the express directions of God: but the more noble revelation of the gospel has removed them *out of the way* for ever.

Mr. Hare seems also, we must observe, nearly to confound the rites and observances of heathenish idolatry and superstition with that simplicity of worship, that sincerity, piety, and truth, which the author of the Christian faith has inculcated. Those sublime and instructive sentiments concerning God, his will, and our duty, which we have thus received, are utterly remote from all ideas and principles concerning heathen gods, heathen ceremonies, and observances:—a remark which may with great justice be applied to the Old Testament, as it certainly must to the New.—When popery was unhappily regarded as Christianity itself, rather than its enormous abuse, we are not much surprized, though we may greatly lament, that those who clearly saw its impositions and absurdities should very rashly and blameably reject both the religion itself and the system thus founded on it. The doctrine of Christ needs not the aid of human invention and parade:—yet we perfectly agree to the appointment and support of Christian ministers for general assistance and edification.

This discourse is, on the whole, very well written, and discovers some classical learning; yet, in our view, its most useful and practical part is formed by an extract from the works of Archbishop Sharpe, with which it is concluded. Hi.

Art. 55. *Delivered to the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Billericay*, on occasion of being excluded from the Meeting-house for professing Unitarian Principles, Oct. 21, 1798, by Richard Fry. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Conder.

This discourse proclaims the author to be a man of sense and learning, and, which is more estimable, of piety, integrity, and candour. It is remarkable that, for the greater part of his life, he had been warmly attached to the doctrines generally termed calvinistic; and it is only within a few years past that some doubts were started, which led him to a more close and diligent investigation of the subject: the consequence of which is mentioned above.

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To the sermon, is subjoined an *appendix*, which constitutes by far the chief part of the pamphlet: it contains, 'in letters, some statements of sentiments, and a narrative of the event.'—In these letters, as also in the sermon, are reflections and remarks which demand the attention of those who are, or would be, lovers of truth in general, or of scripture-truth in particular. They concur with many other writings to prove,—frequently, alas! to little purpose,—the reasonableness, the importance, and the necessity of mutual forbearance, liberality, and charity among rational beings, and especially Christians. How far it had been adviseable for Mr. Fry to have withdrawn himself sooner; or how far it might be expedient to continue in a private dwelling his ministerial offices; these are inquiries to which our province does not extend:—though, judging from the pamphlet, we should incline to conclude (his peculiar opinions out of the question) that he is influenced by a regard to rectitude, and to benevolence.—*No shame in suffering for the truth* is the title of the sermon; and, guided by the narrative, whence our sole knowlege of the affair is drawn, we apprehend that, so far from suffering any disgrace, the author stands in a respectable and honorable point of view. Hi.

Art. 56. *Preached at the Parish Church of St. Mary in Truro*, before the Governors of the Cornwall General Infirmary; on its being opened for the reception of Patients, August 12, 1799. By Cornelius Cardew, D.D. 4to. 1s. 6d. Wallis.

A very suitable discourse, on an important and rather an extraordinary occasion; as it is somewhat remarkable that a county, so situated as Cornwall, should not have hitherto been provided with a general hospital. This desirable purpose is now accomplished; and we hope that, in various ways, its beneficial effects will be experienced. Dr. Cardew, with much good sense and pious animation, pleads with his audience for a cheerful and liberal attention to a charity which has so much to recommend it. It appears that 'the humanity and active perseverance of Lord De Dunstanville and Basset has been the chief instrument in conducting it to its present advanced state.' Hi.

Art. 57. *Delivered in the Church of Allmondbury, Yorkshire*, May 16th, 1799, at the Constitution and Dedication of the Allmanns Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; by the Rev. Richard Munkhouse, D.D. 8vo. 1s. Hurst.

In the Review for December, 1798, p. 477, the reader will find an account of a former sermon by this author, delivered before the Lodge of Unanimity at Wakefield. In the present discourse, the Doctor avoids those *masonic* terms which he had before used with freedom, and offers just and solid remarks suitable and edifying to any Christian assembly.—*Let your light so shine before men*, &c. is the subject of his address. He applies the exhortation to different stations, and then more directly to the fraternity of the *new lodge*: he informs or reminds them, that the truly *philanthropic institution*, to which they belong, inculcates on them the *peculiar precepts* of our holy religion, and strenuously enforces its exclusive *characteristic obligations*;—to which he adds—'These last, being more especially connected

nected with the *secrets* of our order, can only be conscientiously discussed in the privacy and retirement of our lodges.'

Dr. M. warmly rejects the principles, or supposed principles, of 'the so much boasted lights of their brethern on the Continent.'—He inculcates an attention to morality in all its branches, and particularly loyalty to Government —'If,' says he, 'the evangelical precept,' meaning his text, 'be allowed *generally* to refer to the characters and behaviour of Christians, I cannot but look on it as having a more especial reference to those who, like you, are formed into societies for the express purposes of advancing the glory of God, and promoting and establishing the comfort and happiness of your fellow-creatures. Your's is avowedly an institution built on the broad basis of universal benevolence.'—Again, he adds, 'The least the true brethren of the craft can do, in common gratitude for the indulgence of the legislature towards them, is cordially to support the reasonings, and to strengthen, as much as possible, the hands of Government.'

Hi.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are obliged to "A young Student" for his letter: but we advise him to desist from the vain attempt of reforming all the Iambic verses in the Tragedies, which, though they end in *trisyllables* or *quasi-trisyllables*, do not terminate in a *Di-iambus*.—In the Ion, not merely the first line closes thus — — ∪ — | but also v. 22. 65. 278. 318. 362. 366. It is unnecessary to proceed farther. Mr. Porson never intended, we may confidently assert, that his canon should be considered as relating to Iambic verses in general.—The mention of Euripides was not deemed necessary, in p. 183. The omission was by design.

Should any proper opportunity offer, of giving lists of the works of the foreign critics whom this correspondent mentions, we shall not shrink from the task:—but it is impossible to attempt to answer his queries, or to give an account of Terentianus, in the narrow limits to which this part of our work is confined.

If the "Young Student" would trust us with his address, perhaps he would not regret his confidence.

D.C.
B.

Mr. Lewis is referred to our xxist. vol. p. 66.—vol. xxiii. p. 287.—vol. xxiv. p. 319.—vol. xxvii. p. 168.—and to this number, p. 331.

A packet from America was lately brought to our publisher, but he refused to take it in, on account of the enormous postage charged on it. We imagine that our Correspondents abroad are not aware of the recent alterations in the English post-office, by which all letters and packets, delivered from on board of ship at any of the ports, are made to pay a foreign postage according to their weight.

P. 309. l. 9. f. bott. for 'reputable,' r. respectable